

Thirty-Third Biennial Report
of the
Department of Agriculture
State of Florida

From July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1954

NATHAN MAYO
Commissioner of Agriculture
Tallahassee, Florida

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATE OF FLORIDA
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
TALLAHASSEE

*To His Excellency,
Honorable Charley E. Johns,
Acting Governor of Florida*

Sir:

I herewith submit to you the Thirty-Third Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal Period—July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1954.

NATHAN MAYO
Commissioner of Agriculture

OTHER REPORTS

Separate periodical bulletins and reports, in addition to the references in this biennial report, are published by, and copies may be procured by application to, these divisions:

Bureau of Immigration, Nathan Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

Prison Division, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida.

Inspection Bureau, Nathan Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

Chemical Division, P. O. Box 408, Tallahassee, Florida.

Oil Laboratory, 107 Nathan Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

Agricultural Marketing Board, P. O. Box 1191, Winter Haven, Florida.

State Marketing Bureau, P. O. Box 779, Jacksonville, Florida.

Citrus & Vegetable Inspection Division, P. O. Box 1072, Winter Haven, Florida.

Dairy Division, P. O. Box 163, Gainesville, Florida.

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE OF FLORIDA**As Registrar of Lands:**

John Beard, January 12, 1847, to May 29, 1849.

Davis S. Walker, November 23, 1850.

Hugh A. Corley, December 31, 1859, to December 31, 1866.

As Commissioner of Immigration:

Oscar E. Austin, August, 1868

J. S. Adams, January 14, 1869, to January 16, 1873.

Dennis Aegan, March 4, 1873, to December 31, 1876.

Hugh A. Corley, January 3, 1877, to March 16, 1882.

P. W. White, March 16, 1882, to February 12, 1885.

As Commissioner of Lands and Immigration:

C. L. Mitchell, March 12, 1885.

As Commissioner of Agriculture:

L. B. Wombell, December, 1888.

B. E. McLin, January 1, 1901, to January 31, 1912.

J. C. Luning, February 5, 1912, to February 12, 1912.

W. A. McRae, March 1, 1912, to October 31, 1923.

Nathan Mayo, November 1, 1923.

**DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
and Functions of the
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

The Constitution of the State of Florida sets forth the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture as:

- (a) "Such duties in relation to agriculture as may be prescribed by law."
- (b) "Shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to public lands."
- (c) "Shall keep the Bureau of Immigration."
- (d) "Shall have supervision of the State Prison."
- (e) "Shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law."

The Commissioner of Agriculture is a member of the following Boards and Commissions:

Governors Cabinet

Board of Commissioners of State Institutions

State Textbook Purchasing Board

Pardon Board

Budget Commission

State Agricultural Marketing Board

State Board of Conservation

Department of Public Safety

Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund

Board of Drainage Commissioners

State Housing Board

Milk Commission

State Advertising Commission

In addition to the specific responsibilities as mentioned in the Constitution and as hereinabove listed, there have been

many other duties placed upon the Commissioner of Agriculture as a result of statutes enacted by the Legislature, which has been called upon from time to time to increase the scope of the service rendered to the citizenry.

It might be well, at this point, to mention some of the laws that have been passed, the administration of which has become the responsibility of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Known as :	Florida Statutes
Commercial Fertilizer Law	Chapter 576
Commercial Feed Law	Chapter 580
Pure Food & Drug Law	Chapter 500
State Marketing Bureau	Sec. 603.01-603.10
Gasoline Inspection Law	Chapter 525
The Advertising Law	Section 19.25/28
Standardization Fruit & Veg. Law	Sec. 603.11-603.15
Agricultural Marketing Board	Sec. 603.16-603.19
Egg and Poultry Law	Chapter 583
Pesticide Law	Chapter 577
Agricultural Bond & License Law	Section 604.15/30
Calibration Law (Gasoline)	Section 525.07
Seed Law	Chapter 578
Weights & Measures Law	Chapter 531.16-33
Marks and Brands Law	Chapter 534
Certified Seed Law	Chapter 575
Milk & Cream Law	Chapter 502
Frozen Desserts	Chapter 503
Sale of Liquid Fuels	Chapter 526
Florida Citrus Code	Chapter 601
Supervision County Convicts	Chapter 951
Honey Law	Chapter 586

Consequently, in order to handle more efficiently and expedite its varied program of work, we find the Department of Agriculture constituted and organized on the following basis:

1. The Land Division has charge of State lands, and the disposition made of it, and keeps the records and accounts pertaining thereto.

2. The Field Note division is custodian of the old original land records as far back as the early part of the eighteenth century.

3. The Bureau of Immigration handles the agricultural correspondence and, to promote immigration, prepares and distributes bulletins and pamphlets to advertise the resources, scenic attractions and recreational facilities of Florida.

4. The Prison Division keeps records pertaining to the prison population and supervises the care, maintenance and work of the prisoners.

5. The Inspection Bureau has the responsibility of the enforcement of many of the regulatory laws under supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, which touch the lives of all of our citizens and our millions of visitors.

6. The Poultry & Egg Division enforces the laws providing for the inspection, grading, labeling and advertising of eggs and dressed fowl offered for sale in Florida.

7. The Chemical Division analyzes and tests the samples taken by the Inspectors in other divisions of the department.

8. The Oil Laboratory analyzes and tests the samples in the enforcement of the Gasoline and Kerosene Inspection laws.

9. The Weights and Measures Division handles the testing for accuracy of measurement of all commercial weighing and measuring devices, and the marked weight of packaged goods.

10. The Auditor's Office handles the finances of the Department.

11. The Agricultural Marketing Board, with offices in Winter Haven, administers the State Farmers Markets that have been built to promote the localization of vegetable and livestock marketing facilities.

12. The State Marketing Bureau, with offices in Jacksonville, gathers, assembles, compiles and disseminates a tremendous volume of information relating to marketing, price quotations, market trends, and crop production and movements to market.

13. The Citrus and Vegetable Inspection Division has

offices at Winter Haven. The seasonal work of this division, at its peak, employs more personnel than the other divisions of the department of agriculture. Its activities facilitate interstate marketing of Florida agricultural products.

14. The divisions handling the inspection work in connection with dairying, milk and cream, frozen desserts, and marks and brands of cattle are handled from offices in the Seagle Building, Gainesville, Florida.

DIVISION OF MARKETS

L. H. LEWIS

Director of State Markets

Florida's State Farmers Markets provide a convenient, dependable outlet through which farmers may market their wares and receive cash at shipping point for their produce.

Recognizing that getting these crops to market and getting the best possible return was and is the big problem of growers in Florida, Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture, about twenty-five years ago, undertook the study of ways and means of developing better marketing facilities. He sought and secured in 1929 legislation which created the State Agricultural Marketing Board and gave authority to create the system of markets with the result that the first State Farmers Market opened in Sanford on December 18th, 1934. The system is now composed of fourteen fruit and vegetable and five livestock auction markets. The Gadsden County State Farmers Market, a vegetable market, was started in this biennium and will be completed in the next biennium.

The fruit and vegetable markets are places where produce is assembled and marketed. They were built for the mutual benefit of producers and buyers. Here growers and buyers meet in large numbers to insure effective competition; here volume is assembled and fair competition does prevail to small and large growers and small and large buyers. Prices are determined here which influence prices on other markets whether state or private. They are operated seasonally and when in full operation the doors are generally open from twelve to twenty-four hours each day.

These markets assemble in carlots and multiple carlots, small or big truck lots to supply the needs of each purchaser in species or variety of produce.

The facilities are operated by the State Agricultural Marketing Board as a Division of the State Department of Agriculture. They are largely self-supporting other than capital investment. These markets were built for service, yet main-

tenance and other operating costs must be borne by a combination of package fees, stall, packing house and office rentals, commissions, concessions, etc.

On many of the markets shipping point inspection service is provided and an auctioneer furnished. Under this system products are sold by sample, resulting generally in satisfaction both to producers and buyers.

Sales methods differ on many of the markets. However, the farmers and the buyers receive at all times the assistance of the Market Manager in the disposing of products produced in the area. These markets cooperate with other divisions of the State Department of Agriculture as well as with numerous other agricultural education workers to extend activities and services in marketing.

The Livestock Auction Markets are central points where farmers may meet to sell their surpluses as well as purchase their needs. These markets may serve as a medium of exchange. The farmers may bring in finished livestock and carry back unfinished kinds; or he may sell what he does not want and buy something that he wants.

They serve as a point for a farmer to sell what he wants to sell; or the producer may cull his herd as he desires it culled.

These markets serve as a point where the producer may sell no matter how small his volume in combination with other sellers, thereby making up shipments in carlots or in sufficient volume to attract both small and large buyers.

It is a point where the farmer can sell his livestock as he chooses, either by the head or by the pound; by individuals or by groups; or his livestock may be pooled by grade with livestock of other farmers; or he may declare a "No Sale." It is necessary however for him to pay a commission for selling.

Sales are usually held one day during the week and ample loading and unloading facilities are provided for both the convenience of the seller as well as the buyer.

These markets frequently are an advantage to the purchaser, due to the fact he generally can buy in carlots, while if he bought in the country, he might be handicapped by not buying at all.

These markets not only remove poor quality livestock from the country, but they stimulate the use of improved bulls and boars.

These markets help to teach prices of value of livestock. Best livestock generally brings the best prices and livestock brings its value because of the volume of livestock and the number of buyers.

Total Gross Sales on Markets July 1, 1934
through June 30, 1945 \$108,148,985.72
(No complete record of commodity units was kept)

Operations for subsequent years show:

<i>Fiscal Year Ended</i>	<i>Number Markets</i>	<i>Number Units</i>	<i>Commodity Sales</i>
June 30, 1946	27	9,852,456	\$31,211,385.51
June 30, 1947	27	10,159,418	33,896,218.60
June 30, 1948	24	11,216,887	28,928,326.93
June 30, 1949	23	13,142,970	38,353,675.99
June 30, 1950	21	13,475,138	35,409,751.98
June 30, 1951	20	22,236,273	44,929,094.60
June 30, 1952	22	17,177,921	46,910,032.18
June 30, 1953	20	16,044,371	41,117,555.30
June 30, 1954	19	16,769,394	39,316,779.97
Sales during the last nine years			340,072,821.06
TOTAL SALES			\$448,221,806.78

ARCADIA STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET opened June 30, 1939. Property valuation \$65,431.05. Excellent highways and the Atlantic Coastline Railroad serve the market.

Total Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954:

Cattle	39,930 head (Sold CWT)	\$1,921,613.10
Hogs	334 head (Sold CWT)	4,245.92
	40,264	\$1,925,859.02

All sales are by auction.

BONIFAY STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 11, 1938. Property valuation \$27,377.63. Excellent highways and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad serve the market.

Total Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954 :

Cattle	40 head (Sold CWT)	\$ 1,288.77
Hogs	16,839 head (Sold CWT)	494,855.17
Fld. Crops	241,282 Units	42,276.64
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		\$ 538,420.58

Auction sales on livestock and pecans. Private sales on field crops and vegetables.

BROOKER STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened May 3, 1952, as a vegetable market with volume emphasis on Red Bliss Potatoes. Property valuation \$60,572.82. Excellent highways and the Seaboard Air Line Railway serve the market. Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954 totaled \$398,674.15 for 245,101 units.

DADE CITY STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened April 4, 1942, as a poultry and egg market. The property was deeded to the City of Dade City during this biennium.

Total Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954 :

Poultry	43,989 pounds	\$ 9,764.83
Eggs	14,069 cases	241,428.78
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		\$ 251,193.61

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET opened September 11, 1940. Property valuation \$25,494.68. Excellent highways and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company serve the Market.

Total Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954 :

Cattle	4,359 head (Sold CWT)	\$ 209,996.08 .
Hogs	31,623 head (Sold CWT)	753,503.59
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35,982		\$ 963,499.67

Auction Sales.

FLORIDA CITY STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened April 1, 1940 as a vegetable auction market with tomatoes forming the bulk of the produce. Property valuation \$317,903.67. Excellent highways and the Florida East Coast Rail-

road serve the market. Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954 totaled \$4,515,376.66 for 1,068,568 units.

FORT MYERS STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 1, 1945, as a vegetable market with cucumbers, bell pepper and eggplant leading in volume. In 1947 gladioli in volume began moving through the market. Property valuation \$233,837.43. Excellent highways and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad serve the market. Total Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954:

Vegetables	862,849 units—Gross Sales	\$2,639,500.45
Gladioli	110,927 units 15' doz. ea.—	
	Gross Sales	\$1,488,338.77
*Vegs. on		
Team Track	642,452 units—Gross Sales	986,388.20
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	1,616,228	\$5,114,227.42

*No market revenue on this.

FORT PIERCE STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 1, 1940 as a vegetable market with tomatoes moving in the heaviest volume followed by sweet potatoes and cucumbers. Property valuation \$546,980.19. Excellent highways and the Florida East Coast Railway serve the market. Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954 totaled \$6,206,342.81 for 1,949,913 units..

IMMOKALEE STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 28, 1951, handling a variety of vegetables of which cucumbers, tomatoes, watermelons and squash led in volume. Property valuation \$152,298.56. Excellent highways and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad serve this market. Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954 totaled \$1,230,555.29 for 640,656 units.

JAY STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET opened October 30, 1940. Property valuation \$45,526.09. Excellent highways serve this market.

Total Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954:

Cattle	4,629 head (Sold CWT)	\$ 258,979.00
Hogs	63,078 head (Sold CWT)	1,679,098.06
Peanuts	325,954 lbs.	32,570.13
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		\$1,970,647.19

Livestock sales by auction. Field crops by private sale.

LAKE CITY STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened August 19, 1940, as a tobacco market. It was sold to the City of Lake City during this biennium. Sales from July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1953 totaled 1,032,000 lbs. of tobacco and 300 pounds of field crops with gross returns of \$521,022.59.

PAHOKEE STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened February 27, 1942 as a vegetable market. Corn and celery are the leading items. Property valuation \$156,411.57. Excellent highways and the Florida East Coast Railway serve the market. Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954 totaled \$4,460,-349.66 for 2,094,778 units.

PALATKA STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened February 10, 1938. Cabbage and potatoes are the leading items. Deer Tongue (T. Odoratissima) is a specialty. Property valuation \$73,852.79. Excellent highways and Florida East Coast Railway serve this market.

Total Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954:

Vegetables ..	2,513,542 units	\$1,383,001.80
*Livestock	1,955 head	242,993.70
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		\$1,625,995.50

*Handled through meat curing plant which moved to larger quarters in 1953.

PALATKA STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET opened July 14, 1938. Property valuation \$38,864.09. Excellent highways and Florida East Coast Railway serve this market.

Total Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954:

Cattle	4,006 head (Sold CWT)	200,061.33
Hogs	825 head (Sold CWT)	10,837.66
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		4,831
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		\$210,898.99

Auction sales prevail.

PALMETTO STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 8, 1937 as a vegetable market with tomato volume leading. Property valuation \$84,155.23. Excellent highways serve this market and Seaboard Airline Railroad and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad facilities are available. Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954 totaled \$206,877.14 for 72,050 units.

PLANT CITY STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened March 9, 1939 and is recognized as the winter strawberry capital. Heavy volumes of a wide variety of vegetables also move through the market. Property valuation \$411,763.66. Excellent highways and Seaboard Air Line Railroad and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad serve the market.

Total Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954:

Strawberries	195,160 (36-Pt. Crates)	\$1,657,534.02
Vegetables	1,678,038 (units)	4,042,232.53
	1,873,198*	\$5,699,766.55

*6,653,541 pounds of fruit were processed in addition to this volume.

Auction sales.

POMPANO STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 16, 1939. The largest volume market in the system with beans and peppers leading. Heavy volumes of other vegetables. Property valuation \$365,124.17. Excellent highways and Florida East Coast Railway and Seaboard Airline Railway facilities are available. Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954 totaled \$31,686,250.50 for 10,625,352 units.

SANFORD STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened December 18, 1934, the first market in the State System. This is an assembly market moving a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. Property valuation \$234,294.30. Excellent highways and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad serve this market.

Total Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954:

Florida		
Products	5,291,711 units	\$10,563,194.99
Out-of-State		
Products	210,567 units	278,114.88
	5,502,278 units	\$10,841,309.87

STARKE STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened May 17, 1938 as a mixed vegetable market with strawberries, green corn and pecans as special items. Property valuation \$73,700.86. Excellent highways and Seaboard Air Line Railroad serve this market. Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954 totaled \$517,891.22 for 438,607 units.

WAUCHULA STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened April 12, 1937 as a vegetable market. Cucumbers lead in volume followed by tomatoes. Property valuation \$193,740.50. Sales July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954 totaled \$1,549,149.85 for 603,714 units.

STATE LIVESTOCK AND CROPS PAVILIONS**L. H. LEWIS***Director, Florida State Farmers Markets*

This group is composed of nine Livestock and Crops Agricultural Educational Buildings.

These projects are part of the State Agricultural facilities of Florida in the Nathan Mayo system, endorsed by representatives of agricultural associations and state agricultural education groups; planned, constructed and completed during and since the administration of Governor Spessard L. Holland.

These buildings were constructed by the State Agricultural Marketing Board with funds from the State Department of Agriculture, counties, cities and public spirited citizens where located; the grounds paved by the State Road Department.

They are dedicated to the progressive people of Florida, especially the youth, to be used for non-political-educational fairs, shows, expositions, meetings and sales, which will promote the welfare of good agriculture and industry and foster the growing of better crops and the raising of better livestock, and house locally all agricultural groups.

During the period July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1954, gross sales through these facilities totaled \$632,008.97.

Individual reports follow:

BARTOW MID-STATE AGRICULTURAL CENTER.
Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo presented key to local committee at Youth Show December 3, 1948. Dedicated 1951.

July 1, 1952 to June 30 1954, nine major livestock shows were held showing:

820 head of cattle shown, not sold	
Estimated value of animals	\$1,235,500.00
259 head of cattle sold, Gross Sales	108,041.83
Number of people attending shows and sales	34,500

132 agricultural meetings, representing various phases of agriculture and agricultural workers, were also held in which 9,712 people participated. Physical value of property \$175,000.00.

BELLE GLADE STATE LIVESTOCK AND CROPS PAVILION held its first sale April 19-20, 1949.

July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1954, one livestock show was held showing:

75 head, estimated value of animals	20,000.00
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Building not yet completed, but has been used as headquarters for livestock and vegetable crops field day and special programs.

Physical value of property \$75,317.81.

CALLAHAN STATE LIVESTOCK AND CROPS PAVILION was finished in the Fall of 1952.

July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954, two livestock shows and sales were held:

273 head of cattle shown, not sold	
Estimated value of animals	\$ 97,000.00
Number of people attending	19,000

Facility used for monthly agricultural meetings representing various phases of agriculture and agricultural workers.

Physical value of property \$24,000.00

FANNIN SPRINGS-SUWANNEE RIVER FAIR & LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION CENTER was dedicated October 14, 1953.

July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954, one livestock show was held showing:

61 head of cattle—estimated value of animals \$	20,000.00
Number of people attending	1,000

In addition to the livestock show, a swine field day was held with 200 people attending.

Physical value of property \$18,825.30.

KISSIMMEE VALLEY STATE LIVESTOCK AND CROPS PAVILION was dedicated February 19, 1953.

July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954, one major livestock show was held showing:

405 head of cattle shown—not sold	
Estimated value of animals	\$ 997,000.00
Number of people attending	35,055

The facility has been used in connection with fairs and other meetings.

Physical value of property \$57,145.00.

OCALA-SOUTHEASTERN FAT STOCK SHOW & SALE, INC., held its first sale March 5, 1947.

July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954, 19 livestock shows and sales were held showing:

1,399 head—Estimated value of animals	\$ 516,650.00
549 head—Sold—Gross Sales	270,102.14
Number of people attending	92,600

Twenty-four agricultural, school and civic meetings were held in this facility.

Physical value of property \$160,000.00.

QUINCY, WEST FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL CENTER first show was held January 17-19, 1949—Dedicated October 19, 1951:

July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954:

883 head of cattle shown and sold—gross sales	\$ 242,315.00
90 head shown—not sold	
Estimated value of animals	13,000.00
Number of people attending	4,800

One hundred fifty events including festivals and agricultural meetings representing various phases of agriculture and agricultural workers were held with attendance estimated at 41,320 people.

Physical value of property \$145,688.05.

INSPECTION BUREAU*NAT MAYO, Supervising Inspector**MRS. BESSIE ASHENHART, Asst. Supervising Inspector***FIELD SUPERVISORS:****RALPH DIXON****D. L. SMITH****COUNCIL WOOTEN**

The Inspection Bureau is one of fourteen divisions under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Its headquarters is in the Nathan Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida. This bureau has the responsibility for the enforcement of six regulatory laws and the partial enforcement of four other laws. Our state inspection laws date back to 1889 and 1892, respectively, when our first fertilizer law and our first food law came into existence. In 1927 the lawmakers enacted Chapter 11998, which created the Bureau of Inspection. Since that time the Legislature has passed many laws of regulatory nature and charged the Commissioner of Agriculture with enforcement thereof. At the present time the Inspection Bureau has the responsibility for enforcing the following laws: Commercial Feed Law; Commercial Fertilizer Law; Gasoline Inspection Law; Pesticide Law; Seed Law; and the Seed Certification Law. The following laws are enforced in part by the Inspection Bureau: Egg Law; Poultry Law; Weights and Measures Law; and Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law.

Practically all these laws require the registration of the manufacturer's product; correct labeling as to net weight; guaranteed analysis; and ingredient statement. The Inspection Bureau keeps all records pertaining to enforcement of the above-mentioned laws and is responsible for the general administration of the laws and the direction of the inspectors who are the enforcement officers. Samples of products coming under these laws are collected at frequent intervals by inspectors of the department and sent to the State Chemist, and Chief Oil Analyst in the oil laboratory, for fact-finding purposes.

FLORIDA CERTIFICATION SEED LAW

LEE BOURQUARDEZ, *Chief Certified Seed Inspector*

The Florida Certification Seed Law was passed in 1939. The purpose of the certification seed law was to maintain or make available to the public through seed certification high quality seeds of superior crop varieties so grown and distributed as to insure genetic identity and purity. Summed up, this would mean that certified seed are high quality seed of superior crop varieties. The Inspection Bureau of the Department of Agriculture does the inspection work under the Certified Seed Law and individual crop standards adopted by the Commissioner of Agriculture to assure the public of high quality seed of superior crop varieties. In accomplishing this, the Inspection Bureau checks the origin of the seed and crop history of the land on which application for certification of a kind of crop is made. Field inspections are made when varietal determinations can best be made to assure genetic identity and purity of the crop. All harvesting and processing machinery must be thoroughly cleaned and inspected by a representative of the Department of Agriculture before seed to be certified is harvested or processed. Samples are drawn by inspectors of the Bureau when the processing of the seed is completed. When the analysis is completed by the State Seed Laboratory and the seed meet the certified seed standards, official certified seed tags are affixed to the seed and sealed under the supervision of an inspector. Then the seed are ready to be offered for sale as certified seed or high quality seed of superior crop variety.

Kinds of crops certified in 1952, acreage planted and yield produced which met certification requirements:

Floranna Sweet Clover—8 acres planted, yield 1,019 lbs.

Hybrid Corn—555 acres planted, yield 536,927 pounds

Hairy Indigo—3 acres planted, yield 675 pounds

Lupine—681 acres planted, yield 323,288 pounds

Oats—1,476 acres planted, yield 891,078 pounds

Peanuts—1,831 acres planted, yield 899,791 pounds

Soybeans—50 acres planted, yield 58,950 pounds

Watermelons—496 acres planted, yield 49,255 pounds

Kinds of crops certified in 1953, acreage planted and yield produced which met certification requirements:

Floranna Sweet Clover—30 acres planted, yield 995 pounds

Hybrid Corn—1041 acres planted, yield 1,047,395 pounds

Lupine—303 acres planted, yield 57,009 pounds

Oats—1,076 acres planted, yield 1,098,779 pounds

Peanuts—1,698 acres planted, yield 952,457 pounds

Watermelons—415 acres planted, yield 27,889 pounds

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA EGG AND POULTRY LAWS

	<i>July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953</i>	<i>July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954</i>
<i>Eggs</i>		
Inspections Retail Stocks	42,020	45,858
Inspections Wholesale Stocks	6,043	6,265
Cases of Eggs Inspected	507,381	508,672
Dozens Stop-Saled Account Im- proper Labeling	15,378	20,226
Dozens Stop-Saled Account Quality or Weight Grades	146,718	41,196
Dozens Destroyed Unfit for Consumption	6,139	283
<i>Poultry</i>		
Inspections Stocks Live Poultry	1,840	1,385
Inspections Stocks Cold Storage Poultry	11,487	13,740
Inspections Stocks Shipped Dressed Poultry	16,046	18,236
Inspections Fresh Dressed Poultry	13,260	14,890
Pounds of Poultry Inspected	31,095,682	30,386,636
Pounds Stop-Saled for Violations of Law	214,145	126,355
<i>Poultrymen</i>		
Inspections Stocks of Eggs	922	706
Inspections Stocks Live Poultry	848	563
Inspections Dressed Poultry	103	75

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA FOOD LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953</i>	<i>July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954</i>
<i>Food</i>		
Inspections of Food Stocks	56,362	59,909
Packages Impure or Adulterated		
Food Destroyed	25,284	45,833
Pounds Impure or Adulterated		
Food Destroyed	194,026	47,135
Packages of Food Stop-Saled	87,601	86,980
Pounds of Food Stop-Saled	382,059	168,833
Food Samples Drawn	723	473
Food Packages Weighed	397,850	368,645
Number Stores Meat Checked		
for Preservatives	2,104	2,547
Number Negative Tests for		
Preservatives	2,124	2,571
Number of Positive Tests for		
Preservatives	28	28

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA FOOD LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953</i>	<i>July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954</i>
<i>Bakeries, Bottling Plants, Candy Plants, Canning Plants, Food Pro- cessing Plants, Grist Mills, Jelly & Marmalade Plants, Lockers and Cold Storage and Meat Plants, Salvage Plants and Syrup Plants</i>		
Inspections of Bakeries	2,068	2,313
Inspections of Bottling Plants	362	790
Inspections of Candy Plants	131	184
Inspections of Canning Plants	96	264
Inspections of other Food Pro- cessing Plants, including Seafoods	70	173
Inspections of Grist Mills	146	277
Inspections of Jelly & Marmalade Plants	127	170
Inspections of Lockers, Cold Storage and Meat Plants	615	1,351
Inspections of Salvage Plants	147	182
Inspections of Syrup Plants	8	33
Packages of Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed	53,569	60,472
Pounds of Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed	17,883	25,970
Packages of Food Stop-saled	136,984	88,503
Pounds of Food Stop-saled	37,793	2,855

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FEED LAW

	<i>July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953</i>	<i>July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954</i>
<i>Commercial Feed</i>		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks	1,671	1,565
Inspections of Retail Stocks	51,154	54,723
Calls on Consumers	7,714	6,348
Samples of Stock Feed Drawn	2,005	1,913
Tons of Stock Feed Represented by Samples Drawn	57,774.27	46,695.43
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	86.82	158.48
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging	268.02	155.33
Tons Stock Feed Stop-Used in Pos- session Consumers Account Improper Tagging	41.55	19.2
Samples of Dog Food Drawn	23	87
Cans of Dog Food Represented by Samples Drawn	93,059	101,492
Pounds of Dog Food Represented by Samples Drawn	6,300	68,790
Cans of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	12,823	75,222
Pounds of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency		1,650
Cans of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging	99,554	21,933
Pounds of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging	23,675	21,278

Feed Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture

465 Registrants	Calendar Year 1952
479 Registrants	Calendar Year 1953

Brands of Mixed Feed and Feed Materials Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture

5,000 Brands Registered	Calendar Year 1952
5,330 Brands Registered	Calendar Year 1953

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953</i>	<i>July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954</i>
<i>Fertilizer</i>		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks	1558	2587
Inspections of Retail Stocks	7756	10,069
Calls on Consumers	9829	7278
Samples Drawn	6579	6418
Tons Represented by Samples Drawn	102,119.89	97,528.45
Tons Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	24.70	5.70
Tons Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging	85.71	21.42

**Fertilizer Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers Registered
With Florida Department of Agriculture**

191 Registrants Fiscal Year 1952-1953
 218 Registrants Fiscal Year 1953-1954

**Brands of Mixed Fertilizers and Fertilizer Materials Registered
With Florida Department of Agriculture**

10,455 Brands Registered Fiscal Year 1952-1953
 11,294 Brands Registered Fiscal Year 1953-1954

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER BY COUNTIES
(As Reported by Manufacturers)

	<i>July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953</i>	<i>July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954</i>
<i>County</i>		
Alachua	28,469.2	24,153.3
Baker	3,517.6	2,406.5
Bay	1,750.2	1,285.7
Bradford	5,681.9	4,833.9
Brevard	27,963.3	21,942.3
Broward	41,635.9	38,525.2
Calhoun	8,617.1	8,537.9
Charlotte	5,830.7	7,708.7
Citrus	2,782.0	2,467.1
Clay	4,314.0	6,762.0
Collier	29,600.9	25,747.0
Columbia	7,939.8	5,868.3
Dade	74,767.7	84,635.1
De Soto	20,327.0	18,468.8
Dixie	454.0	321.3
Duval	16,815.7	14,690.4
Escambia	9,916.4	9,333.6
Flagler	4,438.3	2,400.8
Franklin	121.6	38.8
Gadsden	18,586.6	18,674.6
Gilchrist	5,221.1	4,695.4
Glades	6,368.7	4,292.0
Gulf	409.8	440.4
Hamilton	5,216.2	4,756.1
Hardee	35,663.1	39,212.9
Hendry	12,107.9	12,004.0
Hernando	7,432.6	8,142.2
Highlands	41,928.1	50,602.7
Hillsborough	77,249.1	80,066.2
Holmes	8,385.7	7,472.0
Indian River	29,327.0	28,839.8
Jackson	30,392.0	28,237.1
Jefferson	9,075.2	9,098.9
Lafayette	2,963.5	2,409.0
Lake	113,048.3	128,615.3
Lee	33,154.6	32,891.2
Leon	8,635.4	9,207.8
Levy	3,744.3	4,498.5
Liberty	377.9	237.4

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER BY COUNTIES (Continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953</i>	<i>July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954</i>
Madison	11,923.9	10,811.9
Manatee	32,511.8	27,416.8
Marion	44,922.7	45,672.1
Martin	19,174.7	16,025.6
Monroe		
Nassau	2,567.3	1,636.1
Okaloosa	5,263.5	4,823.5
Okeechobee	15,149.7	10,846.0
Orange	99,558.0	114,878.9
Osceola	23,044.3	22,928.8
Palm Beach	70,487.7	69,617.2
Pasco	42,956.1	49,824.1
Pinellas	30,474.4	28,834.0
Polk	213,969.2	230,689.1
Putnam	14,708.6	12,445.4
St. Johns	32,148.6	26,518.0
St. Lucie	41,083.1	39,826.5
Santa Rosa	14,020.3	13,045.7
Sarasota	14,552.1	14,637.4
Seminole	35,765.7	32,104.6
Sumter	7,339.0	9,274.6
Suwannee	20,624.7	15,289.2
Taylor	1,670.7	844.4
Union	3,351.8	3,004.8
Volusia	29,042.9	27,269.6
Wakulla	360.7	403.7
Walton	6,753.3	5,795.6
Washington	3,915.4	3,778.7
	<u>1,581,570.6</u>	<u>1,592,762.5</u>

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
*FLORIDA PESTICIDE LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953</i>	<i>July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954</i>
<i>Pesticides</i>		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks	825	1,189
Inspection of Retail Stocks	15,358	24,297
Calls on Consumers	8,089	5,978
Samples Drawn	568	908
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	29,150	45,993
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Improper Labeling	2,700	13,719.12

*(1953 Session of Florida Legislature Changed Insecticide and Fungicide Law to be Cited as the Florida Pesticide Law.)

**Pesticide Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers Registered
with Florida Department of Agriculture**

107 Registrants Calendar Year 1952
206 Registrants Calendar Year 1953

**Brands of Pesticides Registered with Florida Department
of Agriculture**

2294 Brands registered Calendar Year 1952
3049 Brands registered Calendar Year 1953

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA SEED LAW

	<i>July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953</i>	<i>July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954</i>
<i>Seed</i>		
Inspections Wholesale Stock	434	538
Inspections of Retail Stocks	16,742	17,300
Calls on Consumers	6,240	3,302
Samples Drawn	14,064	1,989
Pounds Represented by Samples Drawn	9,729,474	7,126,505
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of State Chemist's Reports	15,865	73,124
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Improper Labeling	177,014	60,629
Pounds Destroyed Account Unfit for Planting	919	3,936

FLORIDA SEED LAW

Paid Seed Dealers' Permits Issued by Florida Department of Agriculture

855 Paid Seed Dealers' Permits Issued	Year 1952-1953
Receipts from Paid Seed Dealers' Permits	\$14,789.00
849 Paid Seed Dealers' Permits Issued	Year 1953-1954
Receipts from Paid Seed Dealers' Permits	\$14,717.00

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF GASOLINE INSPECTION LAW

	<i>July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953</i>	<i>July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954</i>
Inspections of Gasoline Pumps at Filling Stations	81,485	105,130
Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	3,961	5,725
Inspections of Kerosene Pumps at Filling Stations	29,327	36,117
Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	1,176	2,044
Correction Notices Issued on Gaso- line and Kerosene Pumps at Filling Stations	3,142	4,242
Inspections of Kerosene Pumps at Food Stores	7,962	7,907
Kerosene Pumps at Food Stores Found Inaccurate	261	310
Correction Notices Issued on Kerosene Pumps at Food Stores	218	207
Gasoline Samples Drawn From Retailers	38,813	39,355
Gasoline Samples Drawn From Bulk Plants, Tank Cars and Terminals	5,178	5,570
Kerosene Samples Drawn From Retailers	19,601	18,128
Kerosene Samples Drawn From Bulk Plants, Tank Cars and Terminals	1,428	1,677
Kerosene Samples Drawn at Food Stores	6,593	5,499
Gallons Gasoline Found Illegal and Controlled	61,614	66,526
Gallons Kerosene Found Illegal and Controlled	1,156,437	219,361

Gasoline and Kerosene Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture

222 Registrants	As of September 1, 1954
Brands of Gasoline Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture	
489 Brands Registered	As of September 1, 1954
Brands of Kerosene Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture	
84 Brands Registered	As of September 1, 1954

ANALYSES PERFORMED BY STATE OIL LABORATORY

July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1954

	July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953	July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954
<i>Gasoline Analyses</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
LEGAL:		
Main Laboratory:		
Interstate shipments (Complete Analyses)	2,369	2,299
Intrastate shipments (Dis- tillation Range and Octane Number)	2,433	3,213
Special Samples (Varied Analyses)	25	54
Check Test of Analyses by Field Laboratories	69	74
Mobile Field Laboratories (Dis- tillation Range Only)		
Laboratory "A"	6,947	6,932
Laboratory "B"	7,131	7,733
Laboratory "C"	8,427	8,126
Laboratory "D"	7,684	8,130
Laboratory "F"	8,263	8,294
ILLEGAL:		
Main Laboratory	129	155
Field Laboratory	112	140
<i>Kerosene Analyses</i>		
LEGAL:		
Main Laboratory:		
Interstate shipments (Complete Analyses)	510	455
Intrastate shipments (Flash Point, End Point and Color)	901	1,219
Special Samples (Varied Analyses)	18	14
Check Test of Analyses by Field Laboratories	16	2
Mobile Field Laboratories (Flash Point and Color)		
Laboratory "A"	3,268	3,306
Laboratory "B"	4,399	4,437
Laboratory "C"	4,919	3,758
Laboratory "D"	3,826	3,252
Laboratory "F"	3,186	3,122
ILLEGAL:		
Main Laboratory	297	278
Field Laboratory	271	251
<i>Miscellaneous Analyses</i> (Products other than Gasoline and Kerosene)	74	72
Grand Total	65,274	65,316

TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953

<i>Distributor</i>	<i>Legal</i>	<i>Contam- inated</i>	<i>Stale</i>	<i>Other Illegal</i>	<i>Total</i>
American Oil Co.	2,805	—	—	2	2,807
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	63	—	—	—	63
Atlantic Refining Co.	1,076	1	—	3	1,080
Chalmette Refining Co.	2	—	—	—	2
Cities Service Oil Co.	3,204	1	4	5	3,214
Citizens Oil Co.	369	—	—	—	369
Colonial Oil Co.	320	—	—	1	321
Gulf Oil Corporation	7,275	11	10	1	7,297
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	146	—	—	—	146
Pure Oil Co.	3,867	4	3	3	3,877
Republic Oil Co.	837	—	—	4	841
Shell Oil Co.	2,727	1	—	3	2,731
Sherrill Oil Co.	855	1	—	—	856
Sinclair Refining Co.	4,281	6	6	3	4,296
Standard Oil Co.	7,852	5	9	5	7,871
Sun Oil Co.	859	—	—	—	859
The Texas Co.	3,535	1	27	2	3,665
Unknown Distributors	195	—	2	—	197
Miscellaneous Distributors	3,195	2	—	2	3,199
Totals	43,563	33	61	34	43,691

TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954

<i>Distributor</i>	<i>Legal</i>	<i>Contam- inated</i>	<i>Stale</i>	<i>Other Illegal</i>	<i>Total</i>
American Oil Co.	2,757	1	—	—	2,758
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	138	—	—	2	140
Atlantic Refining Co.	840	—	—	1	841
Cities Service Oil Co.	3,383	6	11	10	3,410
Citizens Oil Co.	351	—	—	—	351
Colonial Oil Co.	216	—	—	—	216
Gulf Oil Corporation	7,201	4	5	12	7,222
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	117	—	—	—	117
Pure Oil Co.	4,032	3	1	18	4,054
Republic Oil Co.	750	—	3	3	756
Shell Oil Co.	2,706	—	—	2	2,708
Sherrill Oil Co.	846	1	—	—	847
Sinclair Refining Co.	4,582	3	3	6	4,594
Standard Oil Co.	7,821	1	10	8	7,840
Sun Oil Co.	915	—	1	—	916
The Texas Co.	3,703	2	21	5	3,731
Unknown Distributors	269	—	—	—	269
Miscellaneous Distributors	4,145	—	—	10	4,155
Totals	44,772	21	55	77	44,925

TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953

<i>Distributor</i>	<i>Legal</i>	<i>Low Flash Point</i>	<i>Off Color</i>	<i>Other Illegals</i>	<i>Total</i>
American Oil Co.	1,321	16	4	.....	1,341
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	25	3	.....	.....	28
Atlantic Refining Co.	358	5	3	.....	366
Chalmette Refining Co.	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Cities Service Oil Co.	1,340	28	.....	.....	1,368
Citizens Oil Co.	114	3	1	1	119
Colonial Oil Co.	104	6	.....	1	111
Gulf Oil Corporation	3,080	24	.....	.....	3,104
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Pure Oil Co.	1,726	21	1	.....	1,748
Republic Oil Co.	166	3	.....	.....	169
Shell Oil Co.	1,019	12	4	1	1,036
Sherrill Oil Co.	640	.....	1	1	642
Sinclair Refining Co.	2,372	42	5	3	2,422
Standard Oil Co.	4,121	31	7	1	4,160
Sun Oil Co.	273	.....	.....	.....	273
The Texas Co.	1,294	8	.....	.....	1,302
Unknown Distributors	450	3	4	.....	457
Miscellaneous Distributors ..	2,288	25	23	6	2,342
Totals	20,732	230	53	14	21,029

TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954

<i>Distributor</i>	<i>Legal</i>	<i>Low Flash Point</i>	<i>Off Color</i>	<i>Other Illegals</i>	<i>Total</i>
American Oil Co.	1,084	13	12	1	1,110
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	47	1	.....	.....	48
Atlantic Refining Co.	296	3	6	.....	305
Cities Service Oil Co.	1,349	25	4	.....	1,378
Citizens Oil Co.	130	.....	4	.....	134
Colonial Oil Co.	85	3	1	1	90
Gulf Oil Corporation	2,974	35	4	.....	3,013
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Pure Oil Co.	1,662	14	6	.....	1,682
Republic Oil Co.	138	1	3	.....	142
Shell Oil Co.	904	4	5	.....	913
Sherrill Oil Co.	597	2	.....	.....	599
Sinclair Refining Co.	2,398	33	6	.....	2,437
Standard Oil Co.	3,798	23	14	.....	3,835
Sun Oil Co.	242	.....	.....	.....	242
The Texas Co.	1,332	9	1	.....	1,342
Unknown Distributors	521	5	4	1	531
Miscellaneous Distributors ..	2,030	19	17	.....	2,066
Totals	19,617	190	87	3	19,897

TABULATION OF GASOLINE AND KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT
July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953

<i>County</i>	<i>Test of Gasoline Pumps</i>	<i>Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order</i>	<i>Test of Kerosene Pumps</i>	<i>Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order</i>	<i>Gasoline and Kerosene Correction Notices</i>
Alachua	1209	70	485	18	21
Baker	199	12	72	2	1
Bay	1094	82	427	44	91
Bradford	409	12	155	4	8
Brevard	1520	34	473	6	32
Broward	1829	29	534	1	20
Calhoun	300	33	147	13	31
Charlotte	319		91		
Citrus	303	6	93		4
Clay	854	19	358	10	14
Collier	491	3	128		2
Columbia	942	54	343	16	14
Dade	11,506	845	2,886	159	631
De Soto	377	8	172	3	8
Dixie	226	10	71	9	9
Duval	7953	643	3,635	183	434
Escambia	2,277	94	871	45	110
Flagler	458	4	174	2	5
Franklin	151	11	52		9
Gadsden	579	44	290	26	50
Gilchrist	120	9	37		3
Glades	180	1	44		1
Gulf	212	32	97	11	33
Hamilton	293	12	104	4	7
Hardee	506	5	236	8	13
Hendry	337	1	111		1
Hernando	185		66		
Highlands	652	3	210		3
Hillsborough	5,859	288	2,361	81	239
Holmes	399	26	226	21	35
Indian River	291	4	101		3

Jackson	936	120	482	54	116
Jefferson	435	22	182	11	10
Lafayette	96	6	40		2
Lake	1,423	58	575	14	40
Lee	1,551	11	519	7	12
Leon	1,137	98	428	54	105
Levy	400	26	140	3	10
Liberty	156	20	74	19	24
Madison	404	18	177	9	13
Manatee	1,724	92	535	19	77
Marion	892	24	348	4	23
Martin	431	4	148		1
Monroe	2,011	57	364	19	57
Nassau	848	40	296	10	17
Okaloosa	875	36	343	35	50
Okeechobee	263	19	85	4	
Orange	2,066	62	747	10	53
Osceola	668	18	267	2	18
Palm Beach	3,444	56	1,063	8	12
Pasco	736	14	291	4	13
Pinellas	4,328	270	1,429	53	203
Polk	3,419	60	1,438	23	67
Putnam	1,873	16	791	6	11
St. Johns	1,532	161	577	47	127
St. Lucie	373	2	140		2
Santa Rosa	653	30	282	25	44
Sarasota	1,630	3	468	2	4
Seminole	527	14	217		13
Sumter	352	7	140	1	5
Suwannee	515	27	256	13	18
Taylor	644	27	175	5	13
Union	149	7	82	2	3
Volusia	1,728	73	590	7	57
Wakulla	253	31	109	15	36
Walton	605	18	288	14	24
Washington	378	20	191	11	30
Totals	81,485	3,961	29,327	1,176	3,142

TABULATION OF GASOLINE AND KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT
July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954

<i>County</i>	<i>Test of Gasoline Pumps</i>	<i>Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order</i>	<i>Test of Kerosene Pumps</i>	<i>Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order</i>	<i>Gasoline and Kerosene Correction Notices</i>
Alachua	1,362	87	548	19	34
Baker	202	7	79	3	2
Bay	2,445	73	877	20	64
Bradford	454	11	169	6	1
Brevard	2,166	109	682	54	26
Broward	4,018	360	995	178	280
Calhoun	190	14	92	8	13
Charlotte	293		84		
Citrus	506	12	147	2	7
Clay	906	43	386	12	38
Collier	581	1	150		1
Columbia	813	49	285	15	23
Dade	11,978	845	2,963	242	680
De Soto	388	4	170	2	5
Dixie	219	15	73	1	7
Duval	8,332	722	3,547	153	449
Escambia	3,170	123	1,142	70	150
Flagler	422	17	131	9	24
Franklin	152	10	52		6
Gadsden	572	48	284	22	45
Gilchrist	158	4	48	3	
Glades	202		47		
Gulf	452	21	193	9	24
Hamilton	323	13	110	5	5
Hardee	411	11	174	6	15
Hendry	342		109		
Hernando	404	4	136		2
Highlands	786	6	234	3	8
Hillsborough	8,144	387	3,128	181	321
Holmes	739	32	416	10	27

Indian River	893	51	334	16	12
Jackson	1,240	124	639	63	142
Jefferson	410	16	158	5	8
Lafayette	108	4	46	5	5
Lake	1,351	82	516	28	65
Lee	1,603	7	496		5
Leon	1,378	109	518	55	114
Levy	654	27	213	6	6
Liberty	78	1	36	11	8
Madison	531	13	222	10	8
Manatee	1,811	52	547	17	61
Marion	1,859	55	644	13	52
Martin	616	23	210	4	15
Monroe	2,122	61	394	12	58
Nassau	937	82	297	14	34
Okaloosa	860	31	316	19	39
Okeechobee	250	17	77	1	
Orange	5,533	793	1,755	333	507
Osceola	1,018	44	368	13	5
Palm Beach	5,396	111	1,634	29	36
Pasco	716	34	285	40	41
Pinellas	4,362	267	1,388	92	232
Polk	5,034	137	2,034	35	139
Putnam	1,790	63	712	18	62
St. Johns	1,293	115	444	29	93
St. Lucie	976	48	360	27	7
Santa Rosa	821	38	338	19	46
Sarasota	1,702	6	454	4	6
Seminole	1,169	35	460	20	26
Sumter	424	11	173	1	7
Suwannee	494	22	235	10	12
Taylor	705	34	191	9	14
Union	147	5	84	4	5
Volusia	3,397	91	1,024	17	23
Wakulla	255	18	100	6	19
Walton	1,247	49	563	17	50
Washington	820	21	401	9	23
Totals	105,130	5,725	36,117	2,044	4,242

STATE OIL LABORATORY

NALLS BERRYMAN, *Assistant State Chemist*

The State Oil Laboratory is mainly concerned with the enforcement of the Gasoline and Kerosene Inspection Law. The purpose of this law is to protect the purchaser of gasoline and kerosene, both retail buyer and wholesale buyer, as to the quality and quantity of these products. The Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida is made the chief enforcement officer. The law gives him authority to promulgate regulations setting up standards for gasoline and kerosene, and tolerances and specifications for measuring devices, and other necessary and reasonable regulations he deems essential for properly enforcing the law. It also makes provision for the appointment by the Governor of an Assistant State Chemist who has charge of the analyzing and testing of these products. It is of interest to know that this law and the regulations have been upheld by the State Supreme Court.

The enforcement of this law has developed into quite a big job. The first of June, 1954, there were 25,135 retail measuring pumps dispensing gasoline to the public from 9,015 filling stations, many local bulk tanks and numerous terminal tanks and 12,868 retail kerosene outlets at both filling stations and stores.

The Department has set up a minimum standard that specifies what can be called and sold as gasoline or kerosene under any conditions. These standards or specifications are based on the Federal specifications for motor gasoline and kerosene. In addition to this, every gasoline must have a brand name, such brand name to be registered with the Department along with the specifications of the gasoline so named. Since all retail dispensing pumps must bear a registered brand name, it is up to the Department to see that the gasoline dispensed complies with the specifications registered for that brand name. By this means we see that the public gets the quality of gasoline for which the brand name stands.

The enforcement of these standards requires the taking and testing of thousands of samples. The samples are taken

by the Inspectors of the Inspection Bureau of the Department of Agriculture from bulk tanks and filling stations.

The testing of these samples is done by the State Oil Laboratory. The State Oil Laboratory consists of a main laboratory in the Nathan Mayo Building in Tallahassee and five portable or field laboratories on trucks. The laboratory in Tallahassee is equipped to make complete tests and analyses on gasoline and kerosene. To this laboratory are shipped samples taken by inspectors from every shipment of these products entering the state. A complete analysis is made on each of these samples and the distribution of any shipment found below standard is stopped immediately. Also analysis of each shipment is recorded and furnished to the portable laboratories. The duty of the portable laboratories is to stop in each county of their respective territories and test gasoline and kerosene samples brought to them by the inspector. The inspector draws these samples from the retail pumps at filling stations and grocery stores in the county being worked. As it has already been determined by the main laboratory that these products when they originally entered the state were defined up to standard, the problem from then on is to determine whether the gasoline is sold under the proper brand name, has been subjected to excessive evaporation, or whether any foreign material, such as kerosene, distillate, or solvent has been added. In the case of kerosene, the tests made will show whether the product has been contaminated with gasoline or fuel oil and similar products. Kerosene containing any appreciable amount of gasoline is a dangerous product. Also the analyst will note whether the gasoline or kerosene is dirty, that is, whether it contains water or suspended matter that would cause trouble in use.

Any retail pump dispensing a definitely below-standard gasoline or kerosene is immediately sealed by the inspector on the advice of the analyst in charge of the portable laboratory. The samples are taken, tested, and action taken all on the same day. That is the main reason for a portable laboratory that can be close to the field of operations. The remainder of the sample found to be illegal is shipped to the laboratory in Tallahassee for retesting and, in many instances, a more

complete analysis than is possible with the portable laboratory. On the basis of this report, final disposition is made of the product in question.

The disposition of such illegal gasoline or kerosene is important and of interest. The policy of the Department of Agriculture is to confiscate below-standard gasoline if the condition is caused by the addition or substitution of any material, including gasoline of a lower quality. Gasoline found below standard, such condition being caused by age or natural causes, is not confiscated but is withheld from sale to the public until same has been brought up to standard, or the Department may release same to the owner for use in his own equipment. Kerosene having a flash point below 100°F. is confiscated; other below-standard kerosene is withheld from sale until corrected, released as is for use by the owner in his own equipment, or allowed sold as another product for which it may be satisfactory, such as tractor fuel.

The main laboratory also tests any samples the inspectors may find necessary to have tested when the portable laboratory is not in his territory; thus, if necessary, a product can be tested at any time, should a complaint arise.

With the present equipment and personnel, the State Oil Laboratory is testing about 5,450 samples a month. During the past fiscal year approximately 0.66% of the samples tested were found below standard, and the products represented were stopped from sale. This percentage is about the same as the year before, and considerably less than found in the early years of enforcement.

The Gasoline Inspection Law also makes the services of the State Oil Laboratory available to any citizen of Florida for testing gasoline or kerosene samples if a few simple conditions are complied with to assure a fair sample and to identify it properly. The laboratory receives and tests quite a few samples under this classification. The laboratory also makes analyses on various petroleum products submitted by several State Departments.

The State Oil Laboratory issues a MONTHLY REPORT listing in detail the analyses made, from whom the samples

were taken, whether legal or not and various other details. At the end of each fiscal year these reports are bound and issued in the form of an annual report. Any citizen of Florida may obtain these reports by requesting same from the State Oil Laboratory, Nathan Mayo Building, Tallahassee. Fla.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION

NALLS BERRYMAN, *Director*

The 1945 session of the State Legislature passed a comprehensive Weights and Measures Law. This law requires the testing for accuracy of measurement all commercial weighing and measuring devices and the checking of the marked weight of packaged goods. The duty of administering the Act and enforcing its provisions is vested in the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida. All expenses incurred in the administration of the Act are payable from the General Inspection Fund of the Department of Agriculture. There is no fee collected under the Weights and Measures Law.

The Department has enforced as many of the features of the law as could be financed by the General Inspection Fund. An appreciable amount of work was performed by the same personnel used by the Department in enforcing older laws. Some types of the work had been required under these other laws, and other duties were added to the same men. The Inspection Bureau has been inspecting retail gasoline and kerosene measuring pumps, checking the marked weight of packaged goods, and the Food and Drug Division has been testing prescription balances.

The testing of wholesale petroleum products measuring devices, scales, weights, and other measuring devices is performed by special men under the Weights and Measures Division.

The office of the Weights and Measures Division is in Tallahassee. In this office is carefully kept the state standards of weight, volume, and length. These standards are of the highest grade and have been certified by the National Bureau of Standards. A laboratory is also maintained and equipped with the necessary balances and other apparatus necessary for comparing the standards with field test weights and measures. Many commercial test weights and test measures are also calibrated in this laboratory.

The commercial scales throughout the state are tested by field inspectors equipped as follows: Six men carrying 400

pounds of test weights in their cars test small scales; three truck units carrying 4,000 pounds of test weights are used for testing medium size scales which include cattle scales; and one heavy truck unit carrying 20,000 pounds of test weights is used for testing truck scales. Each truck unit is manned by an inspector and an assistant.

The testing of gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil measuring devices is another activity of the Weights and Measures Division and the Inspection Bureau.

A series of regulations have been set up giving specification and tolerances for gasoline and kerosene measuring devices. The Inspection Bureau, through the field inspectors make frequent tests of *retail* measuring devices or pumps, both gasoline and kerosene, to see that they measure within these tolerances and also that the pumps comply with certain specifications as to the mechanism of the pump. A correction notice is issued to the owner or operator of pumps found out of tolerance by a comparatively small amount. Those out of tolerance double the tolerance are condemned until repaired. The tolerance is three cubic inches for the first gallon and one cubic inch more allowed for each additional gallon. The tolerance is half of this for new pumps and pumps being re-tested after having been found out of tolerance and subsequently adjusted or repaired.

Another point of interest connected with gasoline pumps is the regulation requiring type approval, by the Commissioner, of any new model pump or attachment before they are used commercially in Florida. This is to head off installation of pumps that will not comply with the regulations. A sample pump is submitted, set up in the laboratory, and tested as a measuring device under many conditions, to determine if constructed in accordance with the regulations, and written approval or disapproval is issued.

The testing of wholesale measuring devices is a more complicated proposition than gasoline and kerosene pumps. This work is done by the Weights and Measures Division which is also part of the Department of Agriculture. The devices may be divided into two classes, truck tank compartments and meters. The bulk of this work is done by two portable units,

manned by two men, each consisting of a 2 ton truck, with special body carrying a series of measures, ranging from one pint to 1000 gallons, pump, air compressor, hoses and miscellaneous tools and devices. When calibrating compartments, a 100, 50 and 10 gallon measure are placed on a platform built on the roof of the truck body. The tank truck is run along side and measured water is run by gravity into the compartment and thus the capacity determined. If the compartments are equipped with proper fill indicators, the delivery lines do not trap liquid, and other such requirements are complied with, the capacity of each compartment is stenciled near the fill dome, a metal tag with identifying number attached at rear of tank and capacity certificate issued. Compartments that do not comply are condemned as a measuring device until brought up to specification. The principle of operation is simple, but there are many details to be taken into consideration.

In testing meters, the proper size measure is selected, placed in position to receive flow from meter, check runs made and accuracy of meter noted. If the meter is delivering out of tolerance, it is adjusted whenever possible by the inspector and sealed correct. If it cannot be adjusted, a correction notice is issued or it is condemned depending on the degree of inaccuracy. A pump and hose is rigged up to empty the measure after each test run. The thousand gallon measure is pulled as a two wheel trailer by the truck. With these two truck units and two smaller trailer units we are able to check all the meters twice a year and truck tank compartments used as a measure once a year. There is in the laboratory in Tallahassee a series of measures calibrated and certified correct by the National Bureau of Standards that are used to calibrate field measures.

During the last fiscal year, 1953-1954, the Division tested 31,658 scales of all types, 2,777 wholesale petroleum meters, and 4,598 truck tank compartments.

The Weights and Measures Division issues monthly reports showing in detail the results of scale testing and vehicle tank and meter calibrations.

The Division has tested, on special request during the year, liquefied petroleum gas meters, linear measures, and assisted

the Food Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture in determining the true weight of many commodities.

The Division will make routine inspection of other measuring devices if money can be made available from the General Inspection Fund for this purpose.

The following five pages give in some detail a summary of the scales, vehicle tank compartments, and wholesale meters tested during the two fiscal years covered by this report.

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION**

**SCALES TESTED
July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953**

<i>County</i>	<i>Number in Compliance with law</i>	<i>Number not in compliance with law</i>	<i>Total tests</i>	<i>Percent not complying with law</i>
Alachua	616	136	752	18.1
Baker	121	9	130	6.9
Bay	684	167	851	19.6
Bradford	99	16	115	13.9
Brevard	193	30	223	13.5
Broward	587	83	670	12.4
Calhoun	80	20	100	20.0
Charlotte	42	10	52	19.2
Citrus	43	4	47	8.5
Clay	88	3	91	3.3
Collier	63	14	77	18.2
Columbia	309	23	332	6.9
Dade	3,636	905	4,541	19.9
De Soto	93	8	101	7.9
Dixie	49	12	61	19.7
Duval	2,168	149	2,317	6.4
Escambia	1,336	272	1,608	16.9
Flagler	60	14	74	18.9
Franklin	100	28	128	21.9
Gadsden	199	52	251	20.7
Gilchrist	24	3	27	11.1
Glades	11	0	11	0
Gulf	94	26	120	21.7
Hamilton	90	13	103	12.6
Hardee	119	7	126	5.6
Hendry	53	15	68	22.1
Hernando	47	6	53	11.3
Highlands	187	23	210	10.6
Hillsborough	2,639	314	2,953	10.6
Holmes	123	25	148	16.9
Indian River	55	7	62	11.3
Jackson	456	112	568	19.7
Jefferson	118	16	134	11.9
Lafayette	25	2	27	7.4
Lake	387	72	459	15.7
Lee	264	31	295	10.5
Leon	350	77	427	18.0

SCALES TESTED—1952-1953 (Continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>Number in Compliance with law</i>	<i>Number not in compliance with law</i>	<i>Total tests</i>	<i>Percent not complying with law</i>
Levy	117	21	138	15.2
Liberty	46	6	52	11.5
Madison	112	15	127	11.8
Manatee	325	68	393	17.3
Marion	367	59	426	13.8
Martin	71	7	78	9.0
Monroe	196	30	226	13.3
Nassau	138	14	152	9.2
Okaloosa	309	65	374	17.4
Okeechobee	32	8	40	20.0
Orange	1,318	235	1,553	15.1
Osceola	150	13	163	8.0
Palm Beach	957	174	1,131	15.4
Pasco	144	20	164	12.2
Pinellas	1,186	233	1,419	16.4
Polk	1,664	192	1,856	10.3
Putnam	307	63	370	17.0
St. Johns	417	83	500	16.6
St. Lucie	180	36	216	16.7
Santa Rosa	67	25	92	27.2
Sarasota	260	42	302	13.9
Seminole	244	44	288	15.3
Sumter	113	19	132	14.4
Suwannee	197	27	224	12.1
Taylor	106	13	119	10.9
Union	46	11	57	19.3
Volusia	745	149	894	16.7
Wakulla	8	5	13	38.5
Walton	186	45	231	19.5
Washington	158	42	200	21.0
	25,774	4,468	30,242	14.8

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION**

**SCALES TESTED
July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954**

<i>County</i>	<i>Number in Compliance with law</i>	<i>Number not in compliance with law</i>	<i>Total tests</i>	<i>Percent not complying with law</i>
Alachua	453	78	531	14.7
Baker	76	7	83	8.4
Bay	461	62	523	11.9
Bradford	122	22	144	15.3
Brevard	245	35	280	12.5
Broward	715	156	871	17.9
Calhoun	112	9	121	7.4
Charlotte	32	8	40	20.0
Citrus	72	4	76	5.3
Clay	102	16	118	13.6
Collier	63	15	78	19.2
Columbia	234	36	270	13.3
Dade	3,010	533	3,543	15.0
De Soto	84	7	91	7.7
Dixie	63	8	71	11.3
Duval	3,276	501	3,777	13.3
Escambia	964	233	1,197	19.5
Flagler	63	10	73	13.7
Franklin	143	26	169	15.4
Gadsden	873	138	1,011	13.6
Gilchrist	40	2	42	4.8
Glades	8	6	14	42.9
Gulf	29	16	45	35.6
Hamilton	129	15	144	10.4
Hardee	116	17	133	12.8
Hendry	28	7	35	20.0
Hernando	66	18	84	21.4
Highlands	118	13	131	9.9
Hillsborough	2,180	318	2,498	12.7
Holmes	121	15	136	11.0
Indian River	149	8	157	5.1
Jackson	596	105	701	15.0
Jefferson	163	23	186	12.4
Lafayette	36	2	38	5.3
Lake	333	50	383	13.1
Lee	157	30	187	16.0
Leon	615	125	740	16.9

SCALES TESTED—1953-1954 (Continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>Number in Compliance with law</i>	<i>Number not in compliance with law</i>	<i>Total tests</i>	<i>Percent not complying with law</i>
Levy	164	22	186	11.8
Liberty	50	7	57	12.3
Madison	267	28	295	9.5
Manatee	288	56	344	16.3
Marion	507	102	609	16.7
Martin	88	14	102	13.7
Monroe	6	21	27	77.8
Nassau	125	11	136	8.1
Okaloosa	312	45	357	12.6
Okeechobee	35	6	41	14.6
Orange	911	117	1,028	11.4
Osceola	91	11	102	10.8
Palm Beach	1,187	171	1,358	12.6
Pasco	194	21	215	9.8
Pinellas	1,442	246	1,688	14.6
Polk	1,911	294	2,205	13.3
Putnam	275	27	302	8.9
St. Johns	351	49	400	12.3
St. Lucie	332	29	361	8.0
Santa Rosa	184	25	209	12.0
Sarasota	340	36	376	9.6
Seminole	245	30	275	10.9
Sumter	119	23	142	16.2
Suwannee	376	41	417	9.8
Taylor	236	26	262	9.9
Union	65	8	73	11.0
Volusia	680	87	767	11.3
Wakulla	187	29	216	13.4
Walton	163	19	182	10.4
Washington	180	25	205	12.2
	27,358	4,300	31,658	13.6

**SUMMARY OF WHOLESALE GASOLINE AND KEROSENE
MEASURING DEVICES TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF
MEASUREMENT**

July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953

VEHICLE TANKS

Total Number of Vehicle Tanks	1213
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued	10
Compartments Found within Tolerance	4370
Compartments Found not within Tolerance and Corrected	277

METERS

Total Number of Meters	3,048
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued	32
Meters Found within Tolerance	1,976
Meters Found not within Tolerance and Corrected	1,040

July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954

VEHICLE TANKS

Total Number of Vehicle Tanks	1,216
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued	25
Compartments Found within Tolerance	4,318
Compartments Found not within Tolerance and Corrected	280

METERS

Total Number of Meters	2,777
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued	32
Meters Found within Tolerance	1,892
Meters Found not within Tolerance and Corrected	853

THE CHEMICAL DIVISION

J. J. TAYLOR, *State Chemist*

In the enforcement of the many regulatory laws that the Commissioner of Agriculture is called upon to enforce, the Chemical Division has an active and conspicuous part to play. All the samples except petroleum products taken up by inspectors of the Inspection Bureau, requiring analysis, are sent to the State Chemist to be tested. These include fertilizer samples of mixed fertilizers and materials, stock feed samples of mixed feeds and materials, samples of insecticides, seeds, foods, drugs and cosmetics. For greater efficiency the work of the Chemical Division has been divided into five laboratory set ups with each division having a director responsible to the State Chemist for the operation of his division. Each division has its own staff of chemists who are experienced in that particular field. Each division has a different law to enforce. When analyses are completed, they are reported to the Commissioner of Agriculture. In case of deficiencies in fertilizer, the State Chemist must notify the manufacturer, the purchaser, and the dealer of the amount of the deficiency calculated according to the State commercial value for fertilizer materials and see that the penalty of three times the value of the actual shortage is paid to the purchaser within sixty days. There are no penalties for deficiencies except under the Fertilizer Law. The divisions correspond to the following laws: the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law, the Fertilizer Law, the Commercial Feed Law, the Pesticide and the Seed Law.

In addition to doing all the analytical work incident to the enforcement of the various regulatory laws, the State Chemist is often called upon by other State departments, such as the Geological Department and the Beverage Department, to make analyses of products coming under their respective jurisdictions for them.

All drug stores in the State are inspected periodically by drug inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the State Chemist. These inspectors are registered

pharmacists and check drug stocks for proper labeling and prescription files to see that restricted drugs are not sold except upon prescription. Prescription scales and balances are also checked periodically to insure their accuracy. Drug stores are also checked to see that they have the latest edition of the USP and the N.F. and to see that all drugs requiring refrigeration are kept under refrigeration and that antibiotics are not sold after expiration of their date deadline.

The Chemical Division is also charged with approving all registrations of feeds, fertilizer, insecticides, etc., which are submitted to the Inspection Bureau, before they are accepted for registration.

Following is a brief summary of official and special samples analyzed during the two years covered by this report:

*Total samples analyzed by all divisions, July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953	17,381
Total number of official samples, legal or passed, July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953	10,379
Total number of official samples, illegal July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953	1,661
*In addition to official samples the above total includes 5,341 special samples sent in by individual citizens or seed dealers for analysis.	
*Total samples analyzed by all divisions, July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954	16,455
Total number of official samples, legal or passed, July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954	10,635
Total number of official samples, illegal July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954	1,663
*In addition to official samples the above total includes 4,153 special samples sent in by individual citizens or seed dealers for analysis.	
Grand total for all samples analyzed for the biennium	33,836

The State Chemist issues an Annual Report showing in detail the activities and work performed by the Chemical Division, a copy of which may be obtained upon request.

FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORYVINCENT E. STEWART, *Director*

The Food and Drug Division is charged with the enforcement of the Florida Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law. The purpose of the Law is to protect the public by removing from the market products which are "adulterated" and are unfit or unsafe for use. It also prohibits the sale of "misbranded" products, including those which are falsely or inadequately labeled, and protects the public from economic deceit in the purchase of these products.

The enforcement of the Law requires both field and laboratory work by men with specialized, technical training. Several hundred food and drug products are analyzed by the chemists of the Food and Drug Laboratory each year in order to determine whether or not the products conform with the requirements of the Law. The laboratory staff also investigates new products and assists the manufacturer in preparing proper labels for these products before they are placed on the market.

Drug inspectors of the division routinely inspect all drug stores in the State. The drug inspectors are licensed pharmacists and are trained to detect any drugs being sold which may be in violation of the Law. They also inspect the weights and balances which are used by the druggists in compounding prescriptions. Another important duty of these inspectors is the investigation of the sale of certain dangerous drugs which are required to be sold only on prescription.

The inspection and regulation of certain types of food processing and manufacturing establishments is performed by the food plant inspectors operating under the Inspection Bureau. Five food plant inspectors were employed in this work throughout the biennium. Bakeries, soft drink bottling plants, fruit and vegetable canning plants, candy plants, fruit preserve plants, grist mills and certain types of meat processing plants were all inspected by these men. The laboratory staff worked in close conjunction with the food plant inspectors by analyzing samples of products produced in these plants

and by assisting the inspectors with problems pertaining to the composition and labeling of the products. Special regulations dealing with the operation of bakeries and soft drink bottling plants were promulgated during the past year. Public hearings on the proposed regulations were held and a considerable number of representatives from these industries attended the hearings.

The inspection of retail and wholesale food establishments is performed by the food inspectors, also operating under the Inspection Bureau. There were approximately 28 inspectors assigned to retail and wholesale food inspection throughout the biennium. The laboratory staff worked in close conjunction with these food inspectors also. Numerous samples of food, suspected of being adulterated or misbranded, were submitted to the laboratory by these inspectors and were analyzed by the laboratory staff. The laboratory staff assisted these inspectors also by preparing field testing equipment and instructing the inspectors in use of this equipment so as to facilitate the field inspection work and make it more effective.

The personnel of the Food and Drug Division during the biennium included four chemists, three drug inspectors, one secretary and one laboratory assistant. The number of official food, drug and cosmetic samples and the number of special food, drug and cosmetic samples which were analyzed during the biennium is shown in the table below. Due to the technical problems involved in analyzing a great variety of food, drugs and cosmetics and the time-consuming nature of many of these analyses, it is impossible for the present staff to analyze large numbers of samples, however, the limited work which can be done by the present staff provides fairly effective control of at least the most important food, drug and cosmetic products. In addition to the laboratory analysis of samples, the labeling for several hundred new food, drug and cosmetic products was examined for the manufacturers by the laboratory staff before these products were placed on the market. Chemical analyses of these new products were made in all cases where the composition of the product had a bearing on the legal status of the product. In many instances changes

in the composition or labeling of the product were required before it was placed on the market.

The problem of proper enforcement of the Florida Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law increases each year as a result of the increased population of the State and the opening of many new types of food, drug and cosmetic manufacturing and processing industries in the State. However, the quality of food, drug and cosmetic products sold in this state has also improved each year. The efforts of the Food and Drug Division as well as other state, county and city agencies which are concerned with the inspection of these products and the cooperation of the food, drug and cosmetic industries in bringing about these improvements are responsible for greater protection of the consuming public in the purchase of all food, drug and cosmetic products.

SUMMARY OF FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES ANALYZED

July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953

<i>Official Food and Drug Samples</i>	1097
Legal	862
Illegal	235
<i>Special Samples</i>	76

SUMMARY OF FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES ANALYZED

July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954

<i>Official Food and Drug Samples</i>	884
Legal	688
Illegal	196
<i>Special Samples</i>	109

FERTILIZER LABORATORY

GORDON HART, *Director*

The Florida Commercial Fertilizer Law requires the State Chemist to analyze official samples of fertilizer drawn by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture and to devise methods for analysis where there are no adopted official methods. It also requires the State Chemist to approve all brands of fertilizer which are registered for sale in the State. In accordance with this requirement, applications for all brands of fertilizer offered for registration have been examined; some have been rejected as of no value; a few have been refused registration for the reason that the brand name was misleading or fraudulent.

Methods for analysis of secondary plant foods were worked out and approved in former biennia, yet better methods have been tested and some have been approved. A considerable amount of collaborative work have been done for the Associate Referees of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists on new methods that are being tested for determination of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

During the two years from July 1, 1952 through June 30, 1954, 13,057 regular analyses of fertilizer have been made, in addition to a large number of miscellaneous tests. We have cooperated with the Florida Geological Survey in that analyses have been made of minerals and deposits for that Department.

SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL FERTILIZERS TESTED

July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953

Total number samples tested	6,595
Number found legal	5,952
Number found deficient	643
Number penalized	613

July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954

Total number samples tested	6,462
Number found legal	5,843
Number found deficient	619
Number penalized	556

Deficiencies did not all carry penalties, since overage in other plant food elements compensated for small deficiencies.

FEED LABORATORYHAROLD H. HOFFMAN, *Director*

The Florida Commercial Feed Law requires the State Chemist to have official samples analyzed to see that guarantees are met. These are drawn by inspectors especially trained to obtain samples which accurately represent products offered to consumers.

The official analyses made in the Feed Laboratory are shown in the following summary:

	<i>Total Samples</i>	<i>Samples Outside of Tolerance</i>
July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953	1922	473
July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954	1899	486
Totals	3821	959

23,830 determinations were made on the 3821 official samples. 959 determinations gave results outside of the tolerance. Chemical determinations included moisture, protein, fat, fiber, ash, nitrogen free extract, calcium, phosphorus, salt, iron, copper, cobalt, manganese, urea, carbonates, sulfaquinoxaline, nitrophenide, 3-nitro-4 hydroxyphenylarsonic acid, sulfanilamide derivatives, arsanilic acid and carotene. All samples were examined under the microscope for prohibited ingredients. 8.5% of the samples analyzed for protein were deficient. 6.5% of the samples analyzed for fat were deficient. 3.4% of the samples analyzed for fiber were excessive.

During this period 229 special samples were examined for information of the senders. Many of these were for products other than commercial feeds.

Each feed must be registered annually with the Department of Agriculture. Several applications are rejected each year because their labels contain information that may be misleading. Others are returned to registrants because of improper ingredient terminology or failure to declare chemical guarantees which meet our standards for various special-purpose feeds. Although the clerical operations for registration are handled by the Inspection Bureau, the Feed Laboratory is required to pass on the labels for all brands submitted.

PESTICIDE LABORATORY

E. R. WINTERLE, *Director*

In June 1953, the old Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Law was replaced by the Legislature of the State of Florida with a new Act which may be cited as the Florida Pesticide Act.

This new Pesticide Law is modeled after a Uniform State Economic Poisons Bill and is considerably larger in scope than the old law under which this laboratory operated in the past.

Our new Pesticide bill covers not only all insecticides and fungicides but also herbicides (weed killers), rodenticides and certain devices used in pest control.

With the passage of the new law the duties and responsibilities of the laboratory was greatly enlarged and required to increase in personnel to keep up with the large number of samples submitted for registration and analysis.

In January 1953, Doyle C. Golden, a graduate of Troy State Teachers College, was added to the laboratory staff and in September 1953, Clyde L. Tootle, a graduate of Florida State University, joined the laboratory staff.

Under the new Pesticide Law the number of pesticide registrations have increased from approximately 2000 to 4300 and the number of companies or registrants from about 100 to 500 as of August 30, 1954.

SUMMARY OF PESTICIDE SAMPLES ANALYZED

July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953

Number of Samples	562
Legal	517
Deficient	45 (8%)

July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954

Number of Samples	899
Legal	852
Deficient	47 (5.2%)

SEED LABORATORY

MILTON V. MEADOWS, *Chief Seed Analyst*

The Florida Seed Law was enacted by the 1939 Session of The Florida Legislature for the protection of farmers and legitimate seed dealers of this state. The number of official samples are increasing to assure better seed. The official samples checked for the past four years are 605; 560; 1199 and 2154 respectively.

For the year 1952-1953 there were 265 illegal reports submitted to the Inspection Bureau for enforcement purposes, and during 1953-1954 there were 315 illegal reports submitted. The percentage of illegal samples, based on the total number analyzed, for 1952-1953 was 19%, with 15% for 1953-1954.

Many lots of seed have been found on the market with high guaranteed germination and found to be less than 50%, with some samples showing no germination. Seed have been taken off the market which contain over 2,000 noxious weed seeds per pound and others with over 2½% total weed seeds.

Farmers and home gardeners can assure themselves of a better crop by buying from reputable seedsmen and by having a sample of their seed tested. Seedsmen may protect themselves by having an official sample drawn on all lots of seed sold. The samples are held by the laboratory for three years and may be used by anyone concerned.

The referee samples analyzed by the laboratory were in collaboration with the Federal Seed Act and the Association of Official Seed Analysts. The Florida laboratory was rated among the top ten of 60 laboratories participating in the referee work for 1953-1954. We also work with the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the State in developing new and improved varieties of seed.

The following is a brief summary of the samples analyzed for purity and germination by the Seed Laboratory during the biennium:

SUMMARY OF SEED SAMPLES TESTED

July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953

	<i>Official</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>Certified</i>	<i>Referee</i>
Number of samples	1,464	4,879	643	23
Legal	1,199			
Illegal	265			

Total number of samples tested 7,009

SUMMARY OF SEED SAMPLES TESTED

July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954

	<i>Official</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>Certified</i>	<i>Referee</i>
Number of samples	2,154	3,155	726	66
Legal	1,839			
Illegal	315			

Total number of samples tested 6,101

POULTRY AND EGG DIVISION

THOS. J. MULLIN, *Director*

The Poultry and Egg Division, a separate branch of the Inspection Bureau since 1947, has now completed its third full biennium June 30, 1954, and again shows a definite and remarkable increase in the amount of work accomplished, according to official State records.

The entire personnel of this Division, both field force and office staff, confine their activities entirely to the enforcement of the Florida Egg Law and Florida Poultry Law. These regulatory statutes, enacted for the protection of the consuming public of Florida, control the advertising and sale of eggs and poultry meat within the borders of Florida. These laws provide for the classification, quality and weight grading of these products that the housewife of Florida may have the opportunity of choosing the type and quality she desires.

During the biennium July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1954, under authority granted in the statute, Commissioner Mayo promulgated a revision of Regulation No. 1, which made mandatory individual tagging of fresh and/or ice packed poultry. The promulgation and enforcement of this revised regulation was a revolutionary move in regulatory control. Despite predictions of failure, confusion and friction, the enforcement of this regulation was started and placed into full enforcement practice with a minimum of trouble and confusion, due to the wonderful cooperation of the poultry industry, and has resulted in placing uniform high quality poultry products at all times on our Florida market. This pioneering move on the part of Florida by the promulgation of the revised regulation has been considered so helpful and efficient that it is being copied by a number of the other States. The Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, has seen fit to recommend the Florida Poultry Law as a pattern and has considered our enforcement very effective.

During the biennium July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1954, the Poultry and Egg Division supervised the classification, grading, labeling, advertising and marketing of 114 million dozens

of eggs. Thirty-three percent of these eggs was produced in Florida, while the remainder was imported from other States. Sixty-five percent of these eggs was merchandised in one-dozen cartons.

During the same period the Poultry and Egg Division supervised the proper classification, grading, labeling (including individual tagging), advertising and marketing of 172 million pounds of dressed poultry. Thirty percent of this poultry was dressed in Florida.

DAIRY DIVISION

JOHN M. SCOTT, *Chief Dairy Supervisor*

LEWIS T. SMITH, *State Dairy Supervisor*

ALEX G. SHAW, *State Dairy Supervisor*

H. H. ROTHE, *State Dairy Supervisor*

JOHN D. ROBINSON, *State Dairy Supervisor*

R. R. HOOD, *State Dairy Supervisor*

LESTER E. FORD, *State Dairy Supervisor*

J. W. SAUNDERS, *Key West and the Keys*

MILK AND CREAM INSPECTION

From July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1954, milk inspection work has been continued along similar lines as in previous years.

During this biennium the number of dairy cows in the State has increased very materially. Today there nearly 156,736 dairy cows in the commercial herds in the State. The number of family cows has decreased somewhat. Today, there are not far from 40,000 family cows or a total of 196,736 dairy cows in the State, or an increase of 24,736 in two years' time.

This increase in dairy cows did not all come from importation from other States. A large part of this increase came from replacements raised by the dairymen themselves. A few dairymen have gone out of business during this two year period. On the other hand, a goodly number of people have gone into the dairy business and others have increased their herds so that we are now producing more milk than ever before.

The organization of Artificial Breeding Associations in the State continues to increase so that now they are found in all parts of Florida. During the past year about 25,000 cows were bred artificially in Florida.

To give you an idea of the amount of construction that has taken place in the dairy industry during the two year period, 187 new dairy barns were built; 163 new milk rooms were built; 108 new wash rooms were built; and 18 pasteurizing plants were constructed.

During the same two year period, Florida dairymen remodeled 39 dairy barns, 31 milk rooms, 11 wash rooms and 22 pasteurizing plants.

The following equipment was installed in dairies and milk pasteurizing plants during 1953: 2 homogenizers, 5 pasteurizers, 63 tanks, 8 bottle fillers, 3 milk cooling boxes, 20 pipe lines, 25 tank trucks, 4 bottle washers, 4 paper machines, 27 plate coolers, 13 water heaters, 13 wash vats, 13 milking machines, and 1 silo.

The importation of milk from other States shows a decrease each year. A large part of that imported has gone to the Navy and Army camps. Milk importation has changed very materially during the past two years. Florida dairymen produce enough fluid milk during the winter tourist season, but we are short of milk during late spring and early summer and early fall when schools first open. In other words, we have had no summer surplus for some time.

Cream importation continues at about the same level as during the past two years.

The figures below speak for themselves. It is quite clear that the people of Florida like cottage cheese. One hundred pounds of skimmed milk makes about thirteen pounds of cottage cheese and this represents a lot of skimmed milk. In addition to the importations, there is a lot of cottage cheese made here in Florida during the summer time *when* there is a surplus of milk, above fluid demands.

Table No. 1

Shown below are some Florida Dairy Facts and Figures for the years 1950-1953:

POUNDS COTTAGE CHEESE IMPORTED BY MONTHS

(Table No. 1)

	1950	1951	1952	1953
January	270,092	240,082	278,711	424,805
February	283,484	288,317	411,811	473,540
March	289,950	278,870	371,345	583,807
April	191,765	210,160	287,783	440,185
May	189,872	210,195	257,463	443,500
June	186,480	214,223	260,197	412,185
July	183,099	175,398	307,330	416,455
August	191,069	217,752	317,483	477,350
September	192,905	206,614	273,010	491,145
October	165,260	245,765	314,186	478,080
November	183,023	236,155	321,093	484,761
December	205,006	271,955	298,205	516,025
Totals	2,532,005	2,795,486	3,698,617	5,641,838

Table No. 2

Out of state inspection for sources of fluid milk, cream, condensed milk, and cottage cheese has reached the point where it requires from six weeks to two months for one man to check on these supplies. Our supplies of dairy products come from about twenty states. This is important work and is very necessary so as to insure a good supply of dairy products to supplement our state supply.

FLORIDA DAIRY FACTS AND FIGURES (Table No. 2)

	1953	1952	1951	1950
Number of Dairymen	1,265	1,250	1,242	1,153
Number of Cows Milked	196,736	175,000	168,394	160,000
Gallons of Milk Produced	112,041,600	100,000,000	85,000,000	80,433,136
Number of Milk Plants	160	155	200	210
Number of Wholesale Frozen Desserts Plants....	72	60	57	67
Number of Retail Frozen Desserts Plants	352	340	240	284
Gallons of Frozen Desserts Produced	15,575,000	12,500,000*	12,202,712	11,048,436
Gallons of Milk Imported	1,609,521	1,090,930	474,909	533,228
Gallons of 40% Cream Imported	2,010,455	2,005,452	1,744,309	1,782,290
Pounds of Cottage Cheese Imported	5,641,838	3,698,617	2,795,486	2,532,005

*Approximate Figure

MARKS AND BRANDS DIVISION

As in the past, the Marks and Brands work has been curtailed somewhat the past two years. Funds were not available to carry on inspection work so the work has been limited to registering Marks and Brands in the office.

For the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, there were 732 Certificates of Brand issued. In addition, sixteen certified copies and corrected certificates were issued.

From July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954, we issued 406 Certificates of Brand and twenty-four certified copies and corrected certificates were issued.

CITRUS AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION DIVISION

G. E. COPELAND, *Director*
Winter Haven, Florida

The Florida Department of Agriculture has its headquarters for the Division of Citrus and Vegetable Inspection in Winter Haven, Florida, with the branch office, handling all vegetable and melon inspection, located in Orlando, Florida.

The various phases of the work of the division were assigned to different departments of the division; namely, Citrus Inspection (Fresh and Processed), Vegetable Inspection, Road Guard Inspection, Grove Inspection, Bond and License Department, Statistical Department, Laboratory Department and USDA Processed Foods.

A merger of all the services of inspection of fruits and vegetables in Florida was made through agreements between the Florida Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, operative through the Citrus and Vegetable Inspection Division. In these agreements grade inspection service was provided for the inspection and certification of fresh fruits and vegetables; and contractual arrangements were provided on the inspection and certification of all processed citrus required under the Florida Citrus Code. The USDA assigns to Florida a Federal Supervising Inspector on all fresh fruits and vegetables, and one officer in charge on all processed citrus; all of which was in addition to the Florida Citrus Code requiring grade inspection as well as inspection for maturity and internal quality.

All field work of this division was operated on a seasonal basis. Therefore, the number of inspectors employed varied in direct ratio to the tonnage handled. The average period of employment was from seven to eight months, annually. Each inspector was licensed by both the State of Florida and the Federal Departments.

Certificates were issued jointly by the Federal Department and the State Department of Agriculture on all shipments, both fresh and processed, and on all fruit received for processing.

CITRUS INSPECTION (Fresh) : Inspection and certification of fruit was made only at registered packing houses, lime packing houses, or canning and concentrating plants within the State, while it was being prepared for shipment or being received for processing.

CITRUS INSPECTION (Processed) : This contract provides that the USDA Processed Foods Division shall be responsible for the application of the provisions of the Citrus Code on the processed pack and issue certificates accordingly. They are also responsible for the assignment of necessary and qualified personnel.

Close co-ordination was maintained with the USDA inspectors in the inspection and certification of the finished pack in canning and concentrating plants. Irregularities reported by the United States Department of Agriculture inspectors were promptly followed up by the cannery co-ordinator of this division, and necessary corrective measures taken to insure compliance with the Florida Citrus Code.

OTHER AFFILIATIONS : We were closely affiliated with the Florida Citrus Commission as they promulgate all regulations for application of the Florida Citrus Code of 1949, as amended by the 1951 and 1953 Florida Legislatures.

The Growers Administrative Committee has an annual agreement with this Division to furnish data in making their recommendations to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture in the operation of the Federal Marketing Agreement, as applied to fresh fruit shipments.

VEGETABLE INSPECTION : Inspection of vegetables and melons was not compulsory but was furnished upon request of growers, shippers, or buyers. This work was handled through the Orlando office of the division. Due to the value of this service to the growers, shippers and buyers, the tonnage of vegetables and melons inspected and certified has shown a substantial increase during the past few years. (See Summary).

ROAD GUARD INSPECTION : Nine Road Guard Inspection Stations were maintained on all roads leading out of

Florida or into the northwestern part of the State, where all trucks carrying citrus fruits were checked for clearance papers. They assisted with administering the Federal Marketing Agreement in reporting the movement of restricted fruit. Copies of their daily passings were reported to the Growers Administrative Committee in Lakeland who in turn passed this information on to the Federal-State Market News Service for use in their Marketing News Reports. The inspectors at these stations checked on the passing of vegetables and made their reports to the Florida State Marketing Bureau in Jacksonville, and special reports were phoned in daily to Jacksonville for tabulation by the USDA. In addition, these stations examined incoming trucks and reported the passing of eggs and poultry to the Florida Inspection Bureau at Tallahassee.

GROVE INSPECTION: The Citrus Laws of Florida prohibit the spraying of oranges and tangerines with arsenical sprays. The enforcement of this portion of the law was carried out under the direction of a supervisor who directed the checking of groves for arsenical sprays or dust and prohibited the shipment of oranges or tangerines which were found to contain arsenic.

BOND AND LICENSE DEPARTMENT: The work of this department consisted of the administration of the laws relating to the licensing and bonding of all citrus fruit dealers, registration of packing houses and canning and concentrating plants, and conducting hearings on complaints arising with relation to these laws. Before the issuance of such licenses and registrations, the applications and bonds must be approved by the Florida Citrus Commission. It was through this provision of the Code that the application of the other provisions was maintained, legally.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT: This department audited all certificates, manifests, and cannery reports. With the use of the International Business Machines, tabulations were made showing detailed information as to the shipment of fruit by grades, sizes, shippers, kind and variety of fruit, containers, mode of transportation, destination, boxes color-added and various other detailed information. Weekly grade and size re-

ports were furnished to the Growers Administrative Committee who paid a proportionate part of the expense of the department.

At the division's headquarters in Winter Haven, there was a tabulation of wires received from each of the several districts giving a daily citrus shipping report. This report was released to the press at 10:00 o'clock A.M., each day and could be obtained by any operator by wire or telephone, upon request.

LABORATORY DEPARTMENT: A chemical laboratory was maintained at Winter Haven where processing materials such as oils, soaps, cleaners, gases, waxes, color-add dye, and other materials were analyzed and authorization for their use in the industry granted. Arsenic samples were analyzed by this laboratory, and supplies for use of field inspectors were examined and supplied through the laboratory.

The following is a synopsis of each season's operations as shown in the Annual Reports of this Division:

CITRUS SUMMARY

Season	TOTAL FRESH FRUIT (In terms of 1-3/5 bushel boxes)		TOTAL PROCESSED FRUIT AND *FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE (In terms of equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans)
	In Fresh Form	For Processing	
1949-1950	32,546,124	49,738,443	68,634,810
1950-1951	37,917,948	61,026,257	89,439,922
1951-1952	47,322,614	61,700,647	95,969,330
1952-1953	41,270,062	62,070,220	97,683,810
1953-1954	46,081,412	83,899,305	126,508,083

*Again, the most significant utilization of citrus has been through the rapid increase of Frozen Orange Concentrate, which for the past five seasons in terms of gallons, is as follows:

Season	Gallons
1949-1950	21,647,447
1950-1951	30,757,659
1951-1952	44,030,633
1952-1953	46,553,695
1953-1954	65,531,204

LIME SUMMARY

<i>Season</i>	<i>In terms of 1-3/5 bushel boxes</i>
1949-1950	252,924
1950-1951	207,530
1951-1952	306,493
1952-1953	285,260
1953-1954	381,921

VEGETABLE SUMMARY

<i>Season</i>	<i>Car lot equivalent</i>
1949-1950	49,538
1950-1951	55,597
1951-1952	63,591
1952-1953	66,083
1953-1954	59,785

It is quite evident that the citrus and vegetable industries are rapidly growing in tonnage, which means that we also have an ever-increasing service to render on a seasonal basis. The man power and tonnage must be in direct ratio as our revenue for operation is based upon tonnage handled. Personnel was directed from headquarters in Winter Haven and for the vegetable branch in Orlando, through Regional and District Supervisors. In points where both citrus and vegetables were inspected, the inspection of both was done by the same field force under a close merger, in the interest of economy.

For further detailed information, see the Annual Report of the Citrus and Vegetable Inspection Division, Florida Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 1072, Winter Haven, Florida.

STATE PRISON DIVISION

S. L. WALTERS, *Chief Clerk*

The Constitution of the State of Florida provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall have supervision of the State Prison.

The Prison Division of the Department of Agriculture has offices in the Capitol at Tallahassee where complete records of each prisoner is maintained.

The prisoners in this state are in several locations: The State Prison Farm at Raiford, Glades State Prison Farm at Belle Glade, Apalachee Correctional Institution near Chattahoochee, in camps at various State Institutions and in camps of the State Road Department.

There are certain prison inspectors working under the Prison Division who make visits at least once each month to each road camp and each county jail to see that prisoners are fed proper food and receive proper treatment. The housing facilities of camps and jails are also inspected and ordered corrected if found inadequate.

All captains of camps and guards are commissioned by the Commissioner of Agriculture and at the time they are employed it is explained that they must not abuse the prisoners. All captains and guards are subject to removal for cause.

A complete record of each prisoner is maintained. It shows information as to commitment, transfers and conduct while in custody. Release notices are issued from the Commissioner's office.

It is the policy of the Commissioner to answer all letters received from the prisoners. It is found that by answering these letters the morale of the prisoners is lifted up and the burden of those in actual custody of the prisoners is reduced.

The Apalachee Correctional Institution (for whites) and the camp at the Florida State Hospital (for Negroes) are used as rehabilitation camps for the younger first offenders. These men are being taught farming, dairying, building trades and other vocational work that should be of value to them when

their terms are ended. At present there are approximately 400 housed at these two camps. As facilities are enlarged, it is expected that this population will be increased.

The prison population of Florida is increasing with the growth of the state. As of June 30, 1954 the population was as follows:

STATE ROAD DEPARTMENT:

White Male	850
Colored Male	735

STATE PRISON, Raiford:

White Male	1,149
White Female	70
Colored Male	533
Colored Female	129

GLADES STATE PRISON FARM, Belle Glade:

White Male	38
Colored Male	231

APALACHEE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, Chattahoochee:

White Male	146
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FARM COLONY PRISON CAMP, Gainesville:

Colored Male	68
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FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS CAMP, Ocala:

Colored Male	10
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CHATTAHOOCHEE PRISON CAMP:

White Male	1
Colored Male	202

STATE HOSPITAL, Chattahoochee:

Insane (Uncompleted terms)

White Male	19
White Female	2
Colored Male	9
TOTAL	4,192

LAND DIVISION

SINCLAIR WELLS, *Administrative Assistant*

Land Titles in Florida are predicated upon (1) Spanish grants to individuals before the transfer of the territory of Florida to the United States—such grants are recognized in all parts of the United States; (2) grants or patents from the United States to the territory of Florida, or to the State of Florida, or to private ownership of lands ceded to the United States by the treaty of Cession from Spain; (3) Grants or conveyances from the State of the lands granted, patented or approved to the State by the United States under various acts of Congress.

Titles to over twenty-two million acres, being more than two-thirds of all the lands in Florida, have vested in the State of Florida, and are covered by the land records of this office, which show the original title. The acreage now owned by the State has greatly decreased, but the inquiries about lands which the State has disposed of, as well as about lands now owned by the State are increasing.

LAND DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Receipts for the Biennium Ending June 30, 1954

<i>Sources</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Trustees of I. I. Fund</i>	<i>Principal of State School Fund Under Sec. 270-12-13-14 F. S. 1951</i>	<i>General Reve- nue Under Sec. 215.22 F. S. 1951</i>	<i>State Board of Conserva- tion Under Sec. 375.37 F. S. 1951</i>
Retirement of Bonds	Trustees	\$210,000.00	\$210,000.00			
Payments on Mortgages	Trustee Lands	16,359.75	12,119.15	\$3,749.81	\$ 490.79	
Payments on Contracts	Trustee Lands	990,775.07	733,956.74	227,095.08	29,723.25	
Payments on Taxes	Trustee Lands	8,245.97	7,998.59		247.38	
Cash Land Sales	Trustee Lands	245,928.92	182,181.79	56,369.26	7,377.87	
Cash Lease Rentals	Trustee Lands	554,281.68	281,478.20	88,647.80	16,628.45	\$167,527.23
Accrued Interest	Trustee Bonds	2,004.13	1,944.01		60.12	
Interest Past Due Accts	Trustee Lands	9,738.87	7,214.46	2,232.24	292.17	
Interest on Securities	Trustee Bonds	105,952.68	102,774.10		3,178.58	
Miscellaneous Income	Trustee	8,275.09	8,026.84		248.25	
	100% School					
Payments on Contracts	Land	280,001.05		280,001.05		
	100% School					
Cash Land Sales	Land	17,491.33		17,491.33		
	100% School					
Cash Lease Rentals	Land	10,869.50		10,869.50		
Royalties from Oil	100% School					
Well No. 1	Land	396.47		396.47		
	100% School					
Interest Past Due Accts	Land	1,693.50		1,693.50		
	100% School					
Miscellaneous Income	Land	35.00		35.00		
		\$2,462,049.01	\$1,547,693.88	\$688,581.04	\$58,246.86	\$167,527.23

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE LANDS

On Hand July 1, 1954 (Estimated)

<i>County</i>	<i>Swamp</i>	<i>I. I. Proper</i>	<i>School</i>
Alachua			
Baker			
Bay	80.08		
Bradford	325.85		40.06
Brevard	301.59		1,426.76
Broward in D. District	1,726.52		8,860.00
Charlotte	7.50		
Citrus	3,279.13		973.96
Clay	58.50		400.70
Collier in D. District	1,080.00		6,400.00
Collier out D. District	2,076.53		10,135.90
Columbia	132.37		18.20
Dade in D. District	16,631.88		26,080.00
Dade out D. District	17.70		2.59
DeSoto	1,421.67		
Dixie		59.94	642.40
Duval	1,887.08		635.50
Escambia			
Flagler	40.16	36.86	368.35
Gilchrist	274.14		
Glades in D. District	187.35		
Gulf	31.40		
Hardee	40.00		
Hendry out D. District			
Hendry in D. District	480.00		640.00
Hernando	46.66		
Highlands in D. District	89.74		
Highlands out D. District	2,048.76		640.00
Holmes	40.00		410.63
Indian River			9.50
Jefferson	9,029.06	40.08	321.40
Lafayette			297.84
Lake	1,227.14		601.90
Lee	2,325.78		396.08
Leon	4,050.00		
Levy	3,785.25		1,276.91
Madison	39.95		
Manatee	570.05		3.80
Marion			200.65
Martin out D. District			1,239.85

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE LANDS (Continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>Swamp</i>	<i>I. I. Proper</i>	<i>School</i>
Martin in D. District			
Monroe	23,491.60		1,905.27
Nassau	335.80	80.25	840.26
Okaloosa	80.03		160.00
Okeechobee in D. District	28.64		
Okeechobee out D. District	10.38		
Orange	439.12		
Osceola	479.88		361.12
Palm Beach in D. District	76,238.52		17,265.04
Palm Beach out D. District			
Pasco	40.14		
Pinellas	180.70		
Polk	1,165.89		76.47
Putnam	137.09		
St. Johns	3,541.78		63.11
St. Lucie in D. District			
St. Lucie out D. District			759.81
Santa Rosa	80.08		
Sarasota	79.60		.70
Seminole	2,320.00		40.39
Sumter			80.18
Suwannee		258.69	
Taylor	79.25		159.80
Union	872.90	229.00	
Volusia	2,237.57	408.53	1,041.98
Walton	233.01	40.40	795.47
Washington	280.35		274.63
Total	165,684.17	1,153.75	85,087.40

FIELD NOTE DIVISION

MISS BESSIE DAMON, *Chief Clerk*

Chapter 5611 Laws of Florida Acts 1907 Legislature (Sec. 1920 Florida Statutes 1941) provides that: "Upon the discontinuance by the federal authorities of the office of surveyor-general for the State of Florida, the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida may receive all of the field notes, surveys, maps, plats, papers and records (heretofore kept in the office of said surveyor-general, and the commissioner of agriculture shall carefully and safely keep and preserve all of said field notes, surveys, maps, plats, papers and records) as part of the public records of his office. . . ."

The Field Note Division is responsible for the preservation and handling of these records, including the old Spanish Claims, some of which date back to the early part of the eighteenth century. These claims are divided into bundles of "Confirmed" and "Unconfirmed" claims. These claims number several hundred, as anyone can see by a glance at any of the township plats, or the map of the State, bordering on the east coast of Florida and up and down the St. Johns River or over near and around Pensacola in the western part of the State. When Florida was purchased by the United States from Spain and the flag of our nation was raised over St. Augustine and Pensacola, July 10 and July 21, respectively, in the year 1821, the U. S. Government then had to recognize these confirmed claims. Many of the unconfirmed claims have since been investigated by the Board of Commissioners appointed by Congress for that purpose, found valid and confirmed by different Acts of Congress.

The Field Note Division is called upon from time to time by State and Federal Officials for information and for specially prepared certified copies of Field Notes and Plats for which there is no charge. It takes a great deal of time and labor to properly prepare this work. All parties other than State or Federal Agencies desiring similar services are charged nominal fees. The following amounts have been received in fees for such services:

July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953	\$3,548.67	
July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954	2,233.93	\$5,782.60

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

T. J. BROOKS, *Assistant Commissioner*

The Bureau of Immigration in the Department of Agriculture was provided for in the State Constitution adopted in 1885, and has been functioning since 1925, as that was the date the first appropriation was made for it to function.

Beginning then, the advertising of Florida by this Bureau was done principally in farm journals, magazines of general circulation, and through outstanding exhibits at several of the larger fairs and expositions in northern cities. We encourage national conventions to meet in the state and aid in entertaining the delegates while here.

At present we are publishing information on the resources, scenic attractions, industries, and recreational facilities of the state, and sending it in colorful publications to inquirers throughout the world. Bulletins on one hundred and fifty-five subjects are prepared and published and furnished on request to those who ask for information on the subjects treated in the respective bulletins. Our varied demands have been greater than our finances could supply. The school teachers of the state have made requests for these bulletins which they use as reference for various classes and grades in the schools.

Chambers of Commerce, Travel Clubs, and other offices of information throughout the United States and Canada use great quantities of our tourist publications. Pursuant to inquiries, during this biennium, thousands of copies of these publications have been distributed. Many of our strictly farm bulletins are distributed by Farm Demonstration Agents.

The fairs held in various parts of the state attract visitors by the multiplied thousands and this Bureau has contributed to the exhibits that help to bring our resources to the attention of the visitors. Our correspondence has increased through all these years since 1925. Foreign correspondence has especially increased since World War II. During the past four years we have received inquiries from fifty of the seventy different nations and dependencies throughout the world. We handle the strictly agricultural and advertising correspondence for the Department.

The tourist trade is one of the chief assets of this state and the advertising done by this Bureau has emphasized this from the beginning. The influx of tourists has increased along with the increase in population, and there has been a corresponding increase in agriculture, industry, building, commerce and finance.

FLORIDA STATE MARKETING BUREAU

NEILL RHODES, *Commissioner*
505 West Adams Street
Jacksonville, Florida

This bureau maintains its principal office in Jacksonville. The duties of this bureau consist of receiving and compiling reports on all fruits, vegetables and other farm products as are grown in this state, and to do other things that will aid in the marketing and distribution of Florida's products.

In carrying out these duties the bureau maintains a corps of specialists in various fields who report on crop and livestock conditions. It makes reports on receipts and sales of the various commodities which reports are carried in the press of the State and are made available at the various markets of the State to the buyers and producers of farm products.

These market reports cover a wide field of which the more important are—Livestock, Poultry and Eggs, Citrus and Vegetables.

In addition to the above duties it also edits and publishes a semi-monthly bulletin "For Sale Want and Exchange." This bulletin is mailed without charge to interested subscribers and carries a very large number of classified advertisements from producers of farm products at no cost.

The Florida State Marketing Bureau publishes a biennial report which may be secured from its office at the address given above.

AUDITING DIVISION

LEE THOMPSON, *Auditor*

The Auditing Division of the Department of Agriculture is the fiscal branch for all of the business of the department.

All of the cash receipts from all the sources of revenue; fees, licenses and all other charges, flow through this division for proper recording and deposit in the State Treasury.

All of the disbursements of the Department of Agriculture, including all bills for materials, claims, salary requisitions are checked, assembled, classified and recorded in the Auditors Division and transmitted to the State Comptrollers office for payment out of proper appropriations.

The biennial budget for the Legislature is prepared by the auditor and it falls on him very largely to justify the items requested before the appropriation committees. The annual operating budgets are also prepared by the auditor and explained, if necessary, to the Budget Commission.

Licenses and registrations required under various laws and as approved by the other divisions of the department are issued by the auditors office.

Certain special duties have been assigned to the Auditing Division—some of these special duties are enumerated below.

The Agricultural Bond and License Law which was enacted to protect the producers of vegetables, is enforced by an office force and field auditors working under this division—many claims of producers are settled through this section. The importance of this particular work is evidenced by the increased number of dealers who are licensed and post bond to guarantee their purchases. Also by the number of producers who have been assisted in effecting a settlement of their claims.

All official Florida inspection tags, labels and stamps are purchased from reliable manufacturers of such items and sold to those who process, manufacture and deal in commercial feed, fertilizer, eggs, seed and other commodities, as a means of collecting the proper inspection fees. Under a recent law feed and fertilizer dealers are now reporting certain sales on which fees are due under a reporting system. This work,

as well as the field auditing incident thereto, is under this division.

The various oil companies report the gallonage of gasoline, kerosene and signal oil subject to inspection fee each month and pay the fee of 1/8c per gallon. These reports are tabulated each month by Company and by County. All this work is the responsibility of the Auditing Division.

Dealers in dressed poultry are required to file monthly reports and pay the inspection fee of 1/8c per pound. All records of such dealers and processors are kept by the Auditing Division. Field auditors from the division make audits of dealers and processors records as necessary.

The Auditing Division is in close contact with every employee of the Department of Agriculture—All requisitions for salaries and all expense accounts are processed by this division. The prompt delivery of these payments is necessary to maintain a high morale.

The annual statements for the two years in this biennium follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953

C R E D I T S

July 1, 1952, Cash & Cash Items on Hand	\$ 1,620.70
July 1, 1952, Balance General Inspection Fund	859,897.15
July 1, 1952, Balance Revolving Fund	13,000.00
July 1, 1952, Reserve for Uncollected Items (Orlando Pav.)	17,500.00

	892,017.85
Accounts Receivable Paid December, 1953	(-17,500.00)

Revenue Collected

Feed Inspection Fees	236,462.77
Refund Cost of Feed Tags	22,238.36
Fertilizer Inspection Fees	341,750.15
Refund Cost of Fertilizer Tags	36,294.56
Phosphate & Lime Inspection Fees	49,746.80
Refund Cost of Phosphate & Lime Tags	299.50
Statistical Data Sold	2,649.25
Seed Inspection Fees	37,060.61
Frozen Desserts Inspection Fees	6,970.00
Gasoline & Oil Inspection Fees	1,361,391.16
Citrus Inspection Fees	1,783,081.23
Citrus Licenses Sold	12,770.00
Poultry Inspection Fees	103,136.26
Insecticide Inspection Fees	19,372.50
Produce Dealers Licenses	12,490.00
Postage Refunded to Department	21.32
Egg Inspection Fees	73,794.22
Refund Cost of Egg Labels	26,696.37
Field Note & Land Division Fees	3,541.32
Florida Citrus Commission 1% Transfer	22,751.03
Revenue From State Farmers' Market	275,379.20
Agri. Mkting Bd. R.R. Siding Ft. Pierce	10,825.00
Marks & Brands	734.00
Livestock Pavilion Fund	28,200.00

4,467,655.61

General Revenue Prison Division	35,088.46
Cancellation & Restoration Acct. 300	20.48
Citrus Bldg. Fund Account 800	43,888.13
Agri. Mkt. Bd. Bldg. Fund Acct. 900	17,639.29
	4,564,291.97

GRAND TOTAL CREDITS \$5,438,809.82

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953

D E B I T S

Expenditures

Commissioner of Agriculture	199,991.37	
Nathan Mayo Building	33,543.52	
State Marketing Bureau	121,099.49	
State Chemist	96,082.84	
Bureau of Immigration	135,227.71	
Milk & Cream Inspection	46,462.62	
Gasoline & Oil Inspection	357,792.48	
Citrus Inspection	1,539,086.90	
Citrus Special Retirement of Rev. Cert.	155,000.00	
Pure Food & Drugs	72,504.86	
Egg & Poultry Inspection	151,715.20	
Agricultural Marketing Board	363,092.38	
Agricultural Marketing Board, Special	43,329.66	
Agri. Mktng Bd. Special R.R. Spur	12,754.63	
Licensing & Bonding	22,918.46	
Insecticide & Fungicide	15,159.06	
Feed & Cotton Seed Meal	95,265.98	
Seed Testing Labeling & Certification	68,992.98	
Fertilizer Inspection	173,790.51	
Frozen Desserts	5,746.08	
Marks & Brands	2,160.00	
Weights & Measures	101,413.09	
Citrus Museum, Special	10,003.18	
Livestock Pavilion	15,655.42	
Livestock Pavilion Construction	109,685.37	
2% Contribution to General Revenue	92,832.70	
Refund Overpayment of Fees	44,882.26	
Transfer to Citrus Bldg. Fund	25,355.18	
Transfer to Agri. Mkt. Bd. Bldg. Fund	17,639.29	
Prison Division Contingent Fund	2,841.37	
	4,132,024.59	
Agri. Mkt. Bd. Retirement of Rev. Cert.	16,500.00	
General Revenue Prison Division	35,088.46	4,183,613.05
June 30, 1953 Balances		
Gen. Insp. Fund	1,183,247.82	
General Insp. Cit. Museum	4,699.78	1,187,947.60
Cancellation & Restoration Acct. 300		20.48
Citrus Bldg. Fund Acct. 800		43,888.13
Agri. Mkt. Bd. Fund Acct. 900		9,389.29
Cash & Cash Items on Hand		951.27
Revolving Fund		13,000.00
GRAND TOTAL DEBITS	5,438,809.82	

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL-STATE INSPECTION SERVICE
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953**

C R E D I T S		
July 1, 1953 Balance Fed-State Inspection Service		98,016.76
Revenue Collected		
Federal-State Inspection Service	667,844.45	667,844.45
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS		765,861.21
D E B I T S		
Fed-State Inspection Service	644,222.11	
1% Transfer to General Revenue	4,800.70	
Transfer to Citrus Bldg. Fund	902.27	649,925.08
June 30, 1953 Bal. Fed-State Inspection Service		115,936.13
GRAND TOTAL DEBITS		765,861.21

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954

C R E D I T S

July 1, 1953 Cash & Cash Items on Hand	951.27
July 1, 1953 Bal. General Insp. Fund	1,187,947.60
July 1, 1953 Cancellation & Restoration Acct. 300	20.48
July 1, 1953 Bal. Citrus Bldg. Fund Acct. 800	43,888.13
July 1, 1953 Bal. Agri. Mkt. Bd. Bldg. Fund Acct. 900	9,389.29
July 1, 1953 Bal. Revolving Fund	13,000.00

Revenue Collected

Feed Inspection Fees	194,833.99
Refund Cost of Feed Tags	7,315.74
Fertilizer Inspection Fees	327,953.83
Refund Cost of Fertilizer Tags	28,828.86
Phosphate & Lime Inspection Fees	40,974.90
Refund Cost of Phosphate & Lime Tags	111.00
Statistical Data Sold	2,859.00
Seed Inspection Fees	36,035.00
Frozen Desserts Inspection Fees	7,790.00
Gasoline & Oil Inspection Fees	1,457,507.08
Citrus Inspection Fees	1,974,493.56
Citrus Licenses Sold	13,840.00
Poultry Inspection Fees	112,243.54
Pesticide Inspection Fees	26,680.00
Produce Dealers Licenses	17,820.00
Postage Refunded to Department	15.26
Egg Inspection Fees	84,695.08
Refund Cost of Egg Labels	32,605.85
Field Note & Land Division Fees	2,477.88
Revenue From State Farmers Markets	341,400.44
Agri. Mkt. Bd. R.R. Siding Ft. Pierce	3,919.23
Marks & Brands	470.00
Livestock Pavilion Fund	3,500.00
Revenue Orlando Office Bldg.	3,000.00

4,721,370.24

Cancelled Warrants Acct. 300	391.88
Contribution Citrus Bldg. Fund Acct. 800	94,050.65
Contribution Agri. Mkt. Bd. Bldg. Fund Acct. 900	27,352.00
Dept. of Agri. Citrus Tree Research Acct. 950	37,500.00
Dept. of Agri. U. S. Hay Program	50,000.00
General Revenue Prison Div.	43,670.20
Revolving Fund	500.00
	4,974,834.97

GRAND TOTAL CREDITS **6,230,031.74**

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954

D E B I T S

Expenditures

Commissioner of Agriculture	107,263.33	
Bureau of Immigration	192,923.04	
Nathan Mayo Building	54,290.06	
Auditing Department	133,878.40	
State Chemist	230,480.75	
Gasoline & Oil Analyst	201,345.97	
Weights & Measures	119,017.11	
Eggs & Poultry	97,427.91	
Milk & Cream	52,295.46	
Frozen Desserts	6,830.39	
Marks & Brands	3,188.85	
Supervising Inspector's Office	204,841.21	
Supervising Inspector's Field Div.	437,065.49	
State Marketing Bureau	162,253.04	
Agricultural Marketing Board	287,077.18	
Citrus Inspection	1,815,370.74	
Extension to Farmers Markets	204,962.39	
Proposed New Markets	20,572.81	
Extension to Present Pavilions	12,547.28	
Proposed New Pavilions	18,749.54	
Railroad Siding Ft. Pierce	8,333.62	
Acquisition of Land Ft. Pierce	36,800.00	
Poultry Disease Lab.	7,685.71	
2% Transfer to General Revenue	88,885.31	
1% Transfer to Citrus Bldg.	44,442.65	
Transfer to Agri. Mkt. Bd. Bldg. Fund ..	27,352.00	
Refund Overpayment of Fees	83,647.12	
Addition to Nathan Mayo Bldg.	4,628.41	
Equipping Orlando Office Bldg.	66,032.15	
	4,730,187.92	
Retirement of Citrus Bldg. Rev. Cert.	88,000.00	
Retirement of Agri. Mkt. Bd. Rev. Cert.	16,500.00	
U. S. Hay Program—Dist. of US Fund ..	2,072.20	
Cancelled Warrants Acct. 300	123.14	
General Revenue Prison Division	43,670.20	4,880,553.46
June 30, 1954 Balances:		
General Inspection Fund	1,174,442.19	
Cancellation & Restoration Acct. 300	289.22	
Citrus Bldg. Acct. 800	49,938.78	
Agri. Mkt. Bd. Bldg. Acct. 900	20,241.29	
Dept. of Agri. Citrus Tree Research		
Acct. 950	37,500.00	
Dept. of Agri. US Hay Program Acct. 990 ..	47,927.80	
Cash & Cash Items on Hand	5,639.00	
Revolving Fund	13,500.00	
GRAND TOTAL DEBITS	6,230,031.74	

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL-STATE INSPECTION SERVICE
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954**

C R E D I T S

July 1, 1953 Bal. Fed.-State Inspection Service		115,936.13
Revenue Collected		
Fed-State Inspection Service	848,987.41	848,987.41
TOTAL CREDITS		<u>964,923.54</u>

D E B I T S

Expenditures		
Fed-State Inspection Service	785,396.03	785,396.03
June 30, 1954 Bal. Fed-State Insp. Service		<u>179,527.51</u>
TOTAL DEBITS		<u>964,923.54</u>

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL BY COUNTIES

As Reported by Companies for Fiscal Year

July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953

<i>County</i>	<i>Gallons Gasoline</i>	<i>Gallons Kerosene</i>	<i>Gallons Signal Oil</i>
Alachua	14,646,790	3,017,129	
Baker	2,416,976	344,743	
Bay	16,843,014	2,700,074	
Bradford	5,313,329	895,469	
Brevard	16,887,509	876,266	
Broward	36,697,234	1,717,649	
Calhoun	2,539,922	253,796	
Charlotte	2,284,894	109,025	
Citrus	3,613,310	178,829	
Clay	3,540,629	330,708	
Collier	4,813,037	145,151	
Columbia	8,968,958	1,265,453	
Dade	176,748,622	3,346,038	
De Soto	2,691,997	210,658	
Dixie	2,705,083	454,913	
Duval	97,622,413	26,313,737	2,520
Escambia	31,006,714	2,765,077	
Flagler	2,237,422	91,365	
Franklin	1,541,407	307,480	
Gadsden	7,402,509	1,357,395	
Gilchrist	1,317,769	171,713	
Glades	1,164,146	44,457	
Gulf	2,051,743	373,620	
Hamilton	2,544,523	609,155	
Hardee	2,586,959	227,433	
Hendry	3,662,993	153,145	
Hernando	3,010,163	239,864	
Highlands	5,858,011	402,984	
Hillsborough	88,198,293	12,043,621	
Holmes	3,107,059	323,583	
Indian River	6,391,145	288,435	
Jackson	9,755,148	1,334,387	
Jefferson	3,359,203	445,525	
Lafayette	1,124,327	295,580	
Lake	15,148,828	1,865,721	
Lee	9,758,878	431,781	
Leon	18,133,053	2,924,651	
Levy	6,336,297	432,538	
Liberty	942,416	108,510	

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL

(Continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>Gallons Gasoline</i>	<i>Gallons Kerosene</i>	<i>Gallons Signal Oil</i>
Madison	3,976,907	658,209	
Manatee	13,054,323	1,557,632	
Marion	16,176,179	1,392,688	
Martin	4,127,519	221,655	
Monroe	8,314,229	215,605	
Nassau	6,213,986	1,100,890	
Okaloosa	10,942,954	1,002,628	
Okeechobee	2,277,887	66,666	
Orange	40,138,309	4,942,346	
Osceola	4,694,138	411,859	
Palm Beach	42,628,546	1,933,815	
Pasco	5,865,507	564,907	
Pinellas	49,830,519	5,973,012	
Polk	42,774,586	6,463,764	
Putnam	10,385,291	813,952	
St. Johns	9,102,653	1,638,843	
St. Lucie	9,231,696	465,403	
Santa Rosa	5,696,674	356,569	
Sarasota	11,059,034	1,053,387	
Seminole	8,345,292	1,055,786	
Sumter	2,637,905	325,775	
Suwannee	5,567,135	1,275,108	
Taylor	6,160,364	464,169	
Union	1,057,246	96,338	
Volusia	27,195,062	2,614,275	
Wakulla	1,415,215	105,819	
Walton	4,789,388	551,931	
Washington	2,658,362	511,436	
Totals	981,289,629	107,232,125	2,520

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL BY COUNTIES

As Reported by Companies for Fiscal Year

July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954

<i>County</i>	<i>Gallons Gasoline</i>	<i>Gallons Kerosene</i>	<i>Gallons Signal Oil</i>
Alachua	15,463,181	3,018,882	
Baker	2,421,651	325,189	
Bay	17,439,686	2,699,684	
Bradford	6,989,691	880,604	
Brevard	17,778,219	879,531	
Broward	42,550,048	1,988,333	
Calhoun	2,706,582	252,792	
Charlotte	2,137,103	116,804	
Citrus	3,494,125	197,366	
Clay	3,317,114	470,708	
Collier	4,514,091	161,488	
Columbia	9,910,739	1,264,733	
Dade	192,017,244	3,648,790	
De Soto	2,616,706	182,109	
Dixie	2,770,811	149,327	
Duval	99,049,960	26,205,861	1,815
Escambia	34,669,403	2,849,553	
Flagler	2,234,858	90,897	
Franklin	1,712,516	315,498	
Gadsden	7,906,163	1,403,962	
Gilchrist	1,470,341	170,446	
Glades	1,196,345	50,852	
Gulf	2,034,681	318,935	
Hamilton	2,568,217	583,777	
Hardee	2,738,958	219,929	
Hendry	3,695,237	149,174	
Hernando	3,096,428	243,319	
Highlands	6,692,168	444,580	
Hillsborough	94,010,307	15,640,147	
Holmes	3,136,328	292,256	
Indian River	6,488,892	306,958	
Jackson	10,156,630	1,353,494	
Jefferson	3,555,837	482,643	
Lafayette	1,081,987	264,310	
Lake	16,493,556	2,056,442	
Lee	11,888,760	428,707	
Leon	19,315,420	2,979,947	
Levy	7,327,043	442,584	
Liberty	996,302	86,990	

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL
(Continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>Gallons Gasoline</i>	<i>Gallons Kerosene</i>	<i>Gallons Signal Oil</i>
Madison	4,283,909	639,136	
Manatee	13,426,707	1,659,673	
Marion	17,012,847	1,471,484	
Martin	4,250,130	240,456	
Monroe	9,022,701	233,750	
Nassau	6,257,213	1,102,824	
Okaloosa	11,448,276	1,070,355	
Okeechobee	2,156,873	71,581	
Orange	44,728,444	5,567,665	
Osceola	4,785,672	424,957	
Palm Beach	45,821,260	1,595,696	
Pasco	6,422,194	672,121	
Pinellas	53,591,673	7,477,549	
Polk	46,562,549	7,149,788	
Putnam	10,623,074	944,025	
St. Johns	9,787,294	1,743,214	
St. Lucie	9,218,276	446,203	
Santa Rosa	6,587,228	312,865	
Sarasota	11,331,381	1,216,409	
Seminole	8,656,238	1,207,868	
Sumter	3,185,740	349,770	
Suwannee	5,890,836	1,191,669	
Taylor	6,948,550	530,818	
Union	1,020,428	83,771	
Volusia	28,471,560	2,791,610	
Wakulla	1,604,801	106,752	
Walton	5,711,504	461,196	
Washington	2,604,606	508,744	
Totals	1,051,055,292	114,889,550	1,815

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